

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

BY

A. MASSEY, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1931.

CITY OF COVENTRY
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

STANLEY ATKINSON

C.F. WIMPER, S. SIMPSON & GUTHRIE PERISA ARCHT



CITY OF COVENTRY.



The Health of the City in 1931

Annual Report

... BY ...

A. MASSEY, M.D., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health,
General Superintendent Corporation Hospitals,
School Medical Officer.*

Coventry :

CURTIS AND BEAMISH, LTD., PRINTERS, HERTFORD STREET.

2

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
(AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE).

MISS ALDERMAN A. ARNOLD, *Chairman.* (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
MR. COUNCILLOR T. HANCOX, *Vice-Chairman.* (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN V. WYLES, J.P.)
THE DEPUTY-MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN W. H. BATCHELOR, J.P.) (a)
MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S. (a) (b) (c)
MR. COUNCILLOR A. T. ADAMS. (b) (d) (e)
MR. COUNCILLOR H. S. ARMISHAW. (b)
MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL (a) (b) (c) (e)
MR. COUNCILLOR LEE GORDON. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
MRS. COUNCILLOR S. A. GRIFFITHS, M.B.E., J.P. (b) (e)
MR. COUNCILLOR J. R. HOLBROOK. (c) (d)
MRS. COUNCILLOR E. HUGHES. (b) (d)

Membership of the various Sub-Committees of the Public Health Committee is shewn by the following marks:—

- (a) Abattoir Sub-Committee
 - (b) Hospitals Sub-Committee
 - (c) Offensive Trades Sub-Committee.
 - (d) Unfit Houses Sub-Committee.
 - (e) Contributions Sub-Committee.
-

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT COMMITTEE.

MRS. COUNCILLOR S. A. GRIFFITHS, M.B.E., J.P., *Chairman.*
MRS. COUNCILLOR E. THOMSON, *Vice-Chairman.*
THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN V. WYLES, J.P.)
THE DEPUTY-MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN W. H. BATCHELOR, J.P.)
MISS ALDERMAN A. ARNOLD.
MR. ALDERMAN A. H. BARNACLE.
MR. COUNCILLOR A. T. ADAMS.
MR. COUNCILLOR S. E. BAYLEY.
MR. COUNCILLOR R. W. HARRIS.
MR. COUNCILLOR C. PAYNE.
MRS. J. CANT, J.P.
MR. C. M. MCGOWRAN.

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE WARWICK-
SHIRE AND COVENTRY JOINT
COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN V. WYLES, J.P.)
MR. ALDERMAN SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S. (*Chairman of Joint Committee*).
MISS ALDERMAN A. ARNOLD.
MR. ALDERMAN A. G. SAGE.
MR. COUNCILLOR H. H. CHESHIRE.
MR. COUNCILLOR O. M. FLINN.
MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.
MR. COUNCILLOR LEE GORDON
MRS. COUNCILLOR E. HUGHES.
MR. COUNCILLOR W. J. JONES.
MR. COUNCILLOR A. TURNER.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health -	A. MASSEY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy do. do. -	H. L. OLDERSHAW, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.
Assistant do. do. -	J. J. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer -	J. McG. WILLIAMS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Asst. Tuberculosis Officers {	R. J. CYRIAX, M.D., D.P.H.
	A. OGG M.A., M.B., D.P.H.
Asst. Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare - -	GLADYS HAGUE, B.SC., M.B., Ch.B. (part time)
Medical Supt. (Gulson Rd. Municipal Hospital) -	W. GRAHAM, M.B., B.S.
Asst. Resident Medical Officers (Gulson Road Municipal Hospital) -	J. BALLANTINE, M.B., Ch.B. R. L. OSMASTON, M.B., Ch.B.
Visiting Surgeon (Gulson Rd. Municipal Hosp.)	S. A. BALLANTYNE, M.B., F.R.C.S. (part time)
Medical Supt. (Memorial Sanatorium) - -	C. BUDGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Asst. Medical Officers do. {	D. DESMOND, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
	W. HOGG, M.B., B.S.
Public Analysts - -	A. W. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H. } part W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C. } time
Veterinary Inspector - -	W. DALE, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).
Chief Sanitary Inspector -	W. R. MARTIN.*
Deputy do. do. -	W. BEAUMONT.* ||
Housing Inspector - -	A. C. SAWORD.x ||
Sanitary Inspectors—	
Miss P. CHURCHILL.*	E. JOHNSON.x || T. E. WILLMOTT.* ||
H. ELLIS.x	H. LENTON.x J. RANDALL.x
W. H. HOWARD.x	V. CROFT (Probationer).
Supt. Health Visitor -	Miss L. CURETON. § * *
Dept. Supt. Health Visitor -	Miss R. WARD. § * *
Health Visitors—	
Miss A. G. PUDGE. † §	Miss E. R. SAUL.* § α
Miss G. A. SAUL, B.A., Lond. ‡ §	Mrs. F. A. GEORGE.* §
Miss H. FORSTER.* § c	Miss E. BOULTON. §
Miss G. O. MASKELL.* §	Miss A. J. RINGROSE.* §
Miss H. HAMPTON.* § †	Miss M. RATCLIFFE.* §
Tuberculosis Visitor (Jointly for Coventry and War- wickshire) - - -	Mrs. A. SHAW.
Matron (Gulson Road Municipal Hospital) -	Miss E. HOWARD.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—continued.

Matron (City and Pinley }
Isolation Hospitals) - } Miss N. GREENWOOD

Senior Sectional Clerks - { J. H. GRANT.†
W. STORER.

Vaccination Officer - - T. LORD.

Clerks—

M. COURTOIS.	G. A. J. TOWNSEND.	J. H. BOYES.
Miss G. HARVEY.	Miss A. L. EDWARDS.	Miss D. J. EDWARDS.
Miss W. BROWN.	Miss E. BRICKNELL.	Miss D. FREARSON.

District Medical Officers (part time)	-	4
Public Vaccinators (part time) -	-	2

Gulson Road Municipal Hospital—

Nursing Staff, 61; Other, 57.

City and Pinley Hospitals—

Nursing Staff, 19; Other, 20.

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Inspector's Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

‖ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other foods.

x Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Examination Board.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

¶ Three years general trained nurse.

a Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers.

c New certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors under Memo 101/M.C.W.

CONTENTS

	PAGES
GENERAL SUMMARY AND INTRODUCTION	6-8
SOCIAL CONDITIONS : VITAL STATISTICS	10-18
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929 : HOSPITAL POLICY : GULSON ROAD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL : DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICES	20-27
INFECTIOUS DISEASES : CITY HOSPITALS (ISOLATION) FUTURE NEW ISOLATION HOSPITAL	29-38
TUBERCULOSIS	40-52
VENEREAL DISEASES	54-57
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	60-69
HOUSING	72-76
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES	78-93
FOOD SUPPLIES : PUBLIC ABATTOIR	96-104
MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913 : MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930 : BLIND PERSONS ACT	106-110
HEALTH PROPAGANDA : BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK : SUMMARY OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES	112-117
SCHEDULE SHEWING CAUSES OF DEATHS IN 1931	118-120
APPENDIX : A NOTE ON CERTAIN HEALTH HAZARDS IN THE MOTOR INDUSTRY	122-124
SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT	125-167

General Statistics.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	12,878
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	167,046
Population (Registrar Generals' estimate for mid. year 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	168,900
Density of population (1931) per acre	...	...	...	...	...	13.1
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	28,355	...	(Dec., 1931)	41,297	...	
Average number of persons to each occupied house (mid. year)	4.1	...	...	...	...
Rateable Value of City (Dec., 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	£976,485
Sum represented by a penny rate (Dec., 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	£3,730

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births—	Males.	Females.	Total.	
(Legitimate)	1223	1197	2420	
(Illegitimate)	43	30	73	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1266	1227	2493	= Birth rate of 14.8 per 1000 people.
Stillbirths	...	54	47	101 = Rate of 40 per 1000 births.
Deaths	...	905	784	1689 = Death rate of 10.0 per 1000 people.
Deaths in Child Bearing—Sepsis	...	...	5	} 15
Other Causes	...	...	10	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—				
(a) All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	57.7
(b) Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	54
(c) Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	164
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	6
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	0
Marriage Rate	...	...	...	...
Death Rate from Principal Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Death Rate	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	...	...	...	...
Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...
Death Rate from Cancer	...	...	...	...

CITY OF COVENTRY

Annual Health Report, 1931

BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my third Annual Report—that for 1931—on the health of the City. The report constitutes the fifty-seventh of the series.

The local death rate for 1931, 10.0 per 1,000 population, compares well with the corresponding rate of 12.3 for England and Wales, and with the similar figure of 12.3 for the Great Towns collectively. The local infant mortality rate for 1931 is 57.7 per 1,000 births, as against 66.0 for England and Wales and 70.0 for the Great Towns.

These figures do credit to industrial Coventry, and considered with local circumstances of geographical centrality, ready communications and excellent public utilities, they indicate the City as the ideal home alike for factories and personnel.

The 1931 local birth rate is 14.8 as compared with 15.8 for England and Wales and 16.1 for the Great Towns generally.

The incidence of infectious diseases during the year was low. Diphtheria in particular showed a welcome decline as compared with 1930 and the years immediately preceding.

The scheme for a new Infectious Diseases Hospital has advanced to a final stage. The architectural competition in connexion therewith was decided during the year, and the accepted plans show a lay-out eminently suited to the Pinley site. Actual building will commence during the current year.

The changes in local health administration occasioned by the operation of the Local Government Act (1929) were treated fully in my 1930 Report. The new arrangements have worked with remarkable smoothness. The appropriated Municipal Hospital continues to be developed on general hospital lines, and the

advances made during the year in this connexion are outlined in the main Report. Amicable co-operation with the Voluntary Hospital is the key-note of local policy.

In the sphere of maternity and child welfare, official and voluntary agencies have functioned in complementary fashion. The local scheme of amalgamated services, inaugurated in 1930 and detailed in my Report for that year, continues to devolve to the best social advantage. The present position in regard to the proposed new combined Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinic is set out in my Report on the School Medical Service.

The chequered history of the Public Abattoir scheme is well known. The Abattoir has now emerged from shadow to reality. In June 1931, the foundation stone was laid, and at the time of writing the building is nearing completion. The Abattoir will enable concentrated meat production on hygienic and scientific lines, and cannot but constitute a notable sanitary advance.

A commencement on local slum clearance was foreshadowed in my last Report. During 1931, two clearance areas were duly scheduled and represented under the 1930 Act. A new housing estate is being developed at Stoke Aldermoor specifically for the re-housing of persons to be displaced. It is hoped that public opinion will give a solid backing to this necessary work when the time comes for action during the current year.

Continued co-operation between the Department and the local Engineering Employers' Association and its welfare officers has again enabled a volume of health educational work in the factories. A special note on certain occupational hazards appears as an appendix to the main report following.

The boundary extension, which is to operate from April 1st, 1932, in pursuance of the Coventry Extension Act, 1931, will add appreciably to Departmental responsibility. The elevation to urban standard of sanitary conditions in the added territory constitutes but one of the intriguing tasks in prospect.

In closing this brief preamble, I take great pleasure in expressing thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their unfailing courtesy and help during the year, and to all members of my staff for efficient and loyal service.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR MASSEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Council House,
Coventry.

26th February, 1932.

Social Conditions—Vital Statistics

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

General.

Coventry is situate in the very middle of England and occupies the centre of a web of communications by road, rail and air. The proximity of the North Warwickshire coal-field is a further factor which has contributed to the City's commercial importance. Coventry possesses intriguing historical associations—ecclesiastical, archaeologic and industrial. It is well, however, not to over-emphasise the historical, lest the commercial modernity which to-day characterises the City, should lose the prominence which is its due. The chief industries of the town are motor, airplane and cycle manufacture, general engineering and machine-tool making, electrical industry, artificial silk manufacture, printing, and watchmaking. Coventry can claim pre-eminence in the British motor industry. The local standard of factory hygiene is high. Most of the factories are modern in structure and method, and the wide commercial use of electricity or gas for power purposes has enabled a comparative freedom from gross atmospheric pollution.

Recent advances in the sphere of motor manufacture have introduced processes (*e.g.*, chromium-plating; cellulose-spraying) which have a new bearing on the matter of industrial health. A note on certain occupational hazards of the engineering shop is given in a following section of the report.

Area.

The City at the year-end covered an area of 12,878 acres. Boundary extensions took place in 1890 (1,486 to 3,093 acres), 1899 (3,093 to 4,147 acres), and 1928 (4,147 to 12,878 acres). Pursuant to the Coventry Extension Act, 1931, the area of the City will be increased, on April 1st, 1932, from 12,878 to 19,186 acres. Thus, in the space of but four years the area of the City will have increased nearly five-fold—truly a remarkable development.

The territory to be annexed on April 1st, 1932, constitutes so much of the Foleshill Rural District as comprises the added parts of Binley, Exhall, Foleshill, Keresley, Walsgrave, Willenhall and Wyken, so much of the Meriden Rural District as comprises the added parts of Allesley and Coundon, and so much of the Warwick Rural District as comprises the added parts of Baginton, Stivichall and Stoneleigh.

The extension will necessitate an increase in the number of wards from fifteen to sixteen. The new ward will be the Walsgrave Ward and will comprise most of the added territory in the east of the City. The remaining added areas will come into certain existing wards, which will be enlarged accordingly.

Rateable Value.

The rateable value of the City as at December, 1931, was £976,845, and the sum represented by a penny rate was calculated to be £3,730.

Population.

At the Census of April 26/27, 1931, the population of the City was 167,046 consisting of 82,854 males and 84,192 females. The Registrar-General has quoted the 1921 Census figure for Coventry as 146,108, which includes the population as in 1921 of the areas added to the City by the boundary extension of 1928. The population, at the 1921 Census, of the pre-extension City was 128,157. It will thus be seen that the increase in the City population (including the addition by the 1928 boundary extension) between 1921 and 1931 is 38,889; the increase, excluding addition by boundary extension save that constituted by the inter-censal increase of population within the added territory, is 20,938. The latter figure represents the inter-censal increase as recognised by the Registrar-General, who cites Coventry as one of the towns "prominent in showing continuous and large increases over two consecutive decades." Coventry now takes 24th place among the 113 towns of England and Wales with populations of over 50,000, and will move up yet another two or three places, when the latest boundary extension takes effect on April 1st, 1932. On the latter date the population of the City will be approximately 182,000.

The 1931 Census figure for Coventry fell short of the local estimate of population for that year. An explanation is not difficult to adduce. There has been in recent times a considerable emigration from the City to housing estates immediately without the pre-1932 boundary. The increase of the population of the Foleshill Rural District, for example, in the intercensal period 1921-31 is shown as from 10,631 to 18,100, a percentage increase of 70.3, and this would appear to be due in large measure to the overflow from the City. The 1932 boundary extension will enable Coventry to recoup in this connexion.

The Registrar-General's 1931 estimate of resident population in the City is 168,900.

Meteorology.

The usual daily observations were made during the year at the meteorological station in the City Hospital grounds. Monthly records were forwarded to the Meteorological Department of the Air Ministry and were included in the monthly weather reports by that Office.

A complete summary of the meteorological observations for the twelve months of 1931 is given on page 12.

Meteorological Observations made at the City Hospital, Coventry, 1931.

Lat. 52° 24' 34"

Long. 1° 30' 20"

Height of rim of rain gauge above mean Sea Level 271ft.

The cistern of the barometer is situated 326 feet above sea level.

1931	Baro- meter Ins.	Air Temperature.						Hygrometer.				Earth Tempera- ture.		Bright Sun- shine.		Cloud. Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10).	Rain and other Forms of Precipitation.					Weather, No. of Days of						Wind Force (0-12.)	Wind Direction. No. of daily observations each month.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Mean of			Absolute Minimum and Maximum			Mean of Observa- tions at 9 a.m.				At 1 foot depth.		At 4 feet depth.			Per cent. of Total Possible	Daily Mean.	Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10).	Number of Days	Total Fall. mm	Difference from Average. mm	mm	mm	Day of Month.	Snow.	Hail.		Thunderstorm.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Fog.	(Ground Frost.	Gale.	Number of Observa- tions of Moderate and Strong Winds.	Gale or Light Wind.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		Max'm. A	Min'm. B	Mean of A and B.	Difference from Average.	Minimum	Day of Month.	Maximum	Day of Month.	Dry Bulb	Depression of Wet Bulb.	Temperature of Dew Point	Humidity.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
														ins.	°																														°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°</

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages. The number of marriages during the year was 1,271, giving a marriage rate of 15.0, compared with 16.3 as the average for the past ten years.

Births. There were 2,580 births registered during the year in the City, 123 of them were transferred out, while 36 occurring elsewhere were transferred in; this gives a net City figure of 2,493. The birth-rate for the year was 14.8, as compared with an average of 15.6 for the past ten years. There were 90 illegitimate births registered, or 3.5 per cent of the total. The 1931 local birth rate, although higher than that for 1930 (which was 14.5) is lower than the rate for the country as a whole, which is 15.8. The national birth rate, however, still falls year by year.

Deaths. The net number of deaths during the year was 1,689; on this figure the recorded City death rate was 10.0 per 1,000 population, as compared with an average of 10.1 for the last ten years. The 1931 death rate for England and Wales was 12.3; for the great towns collectively it was also 12.3; for London, 12.6; for the smaller towns collectively, 11.3. Coventry thus again shows to marked advantage.

The chart facing page 15 shows the proportions of local deaths from the principal causes, and is self-explanatory. Heart disease as usual heads the list of killing diseases; although 203 of the 321 deaths from this cause were those of persons of 65 years of age or over. Cancer took a wonted toll, and there were 192 local deaths therefrom during the year, as compared with 201 in 1930.

The average age at death of those who died from all causes during the year was 50.5 years, as compared with 49.0 in 1930.

Infant Mortality. There were 144 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving for the year a mortality per 1,000 births of 57.7. The 1931 rate for England and Wales was 66; for the great towns collectively 70; for London, 67; for the smaller towns, 62. The Coventry figure is patently favourable.

Further comparative details of vital statistics may be gleaned from the various charts and tables herewith.

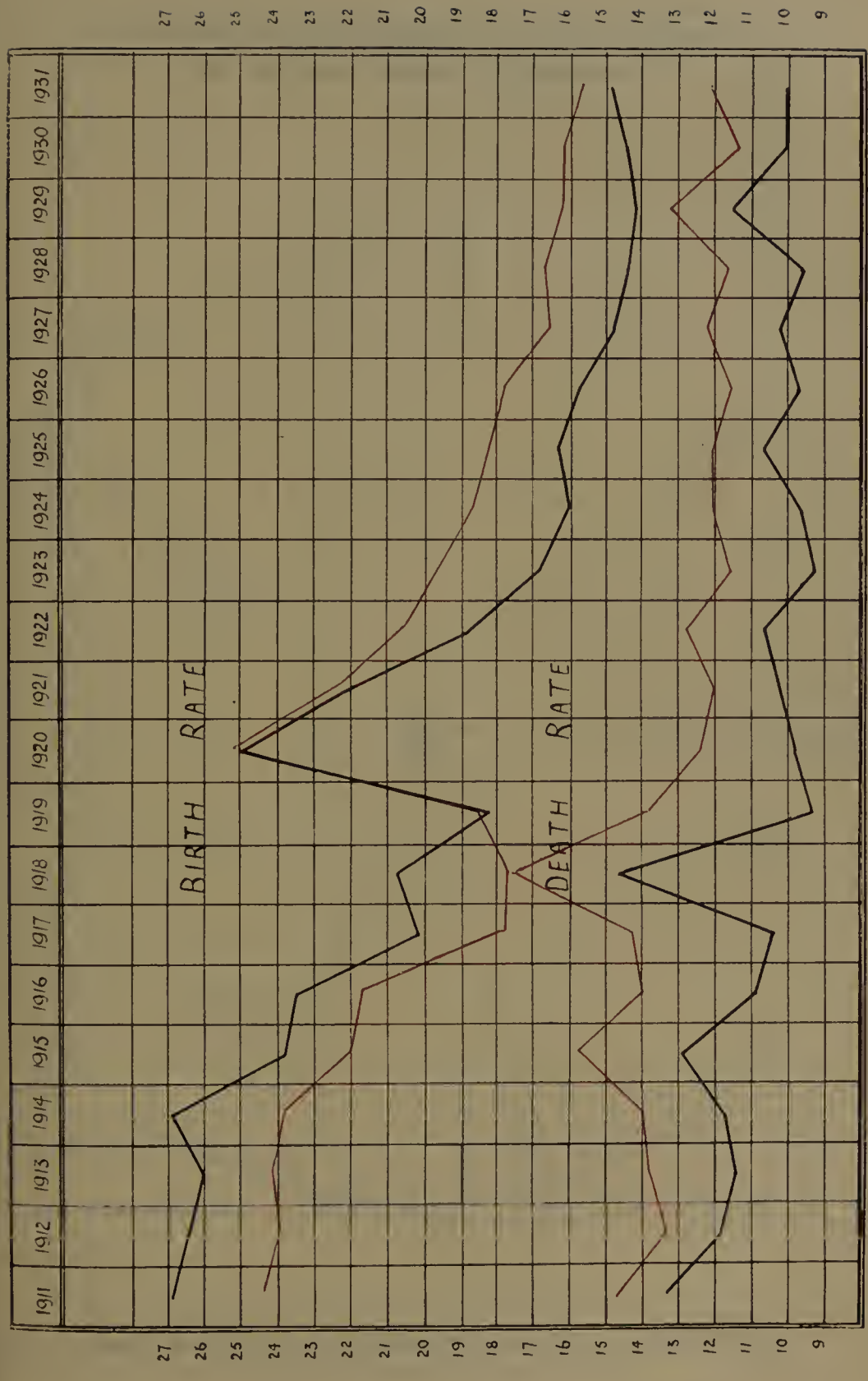
TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY DURING 1931 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE CITY.		
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the City.	of Residents not registered in the City.	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.						Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 13
1926	135,000	2205	2116	15.7	1362	10.0	108	59	146	68.9	1313 9.7
1927	139,000	2147	2065	14.8	1442	10.4	107	83	131	63.4	1418 10.2
1928	161,600	2388	2327	14.4	1565	9.6	80	81	153	65.7	1566 9.6
1929	163,700	2497	2434	14.8	2008	12.2	106	90	178	73.1	1992 12.1
1930	165,800	2489	2417	14.5	1687	10.1	107	92	138	57	1672 10.1
1931	168,900	2580	2493	14.8	1722	10.2	115	82	144	57.7	1689 10.0

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 12,878.

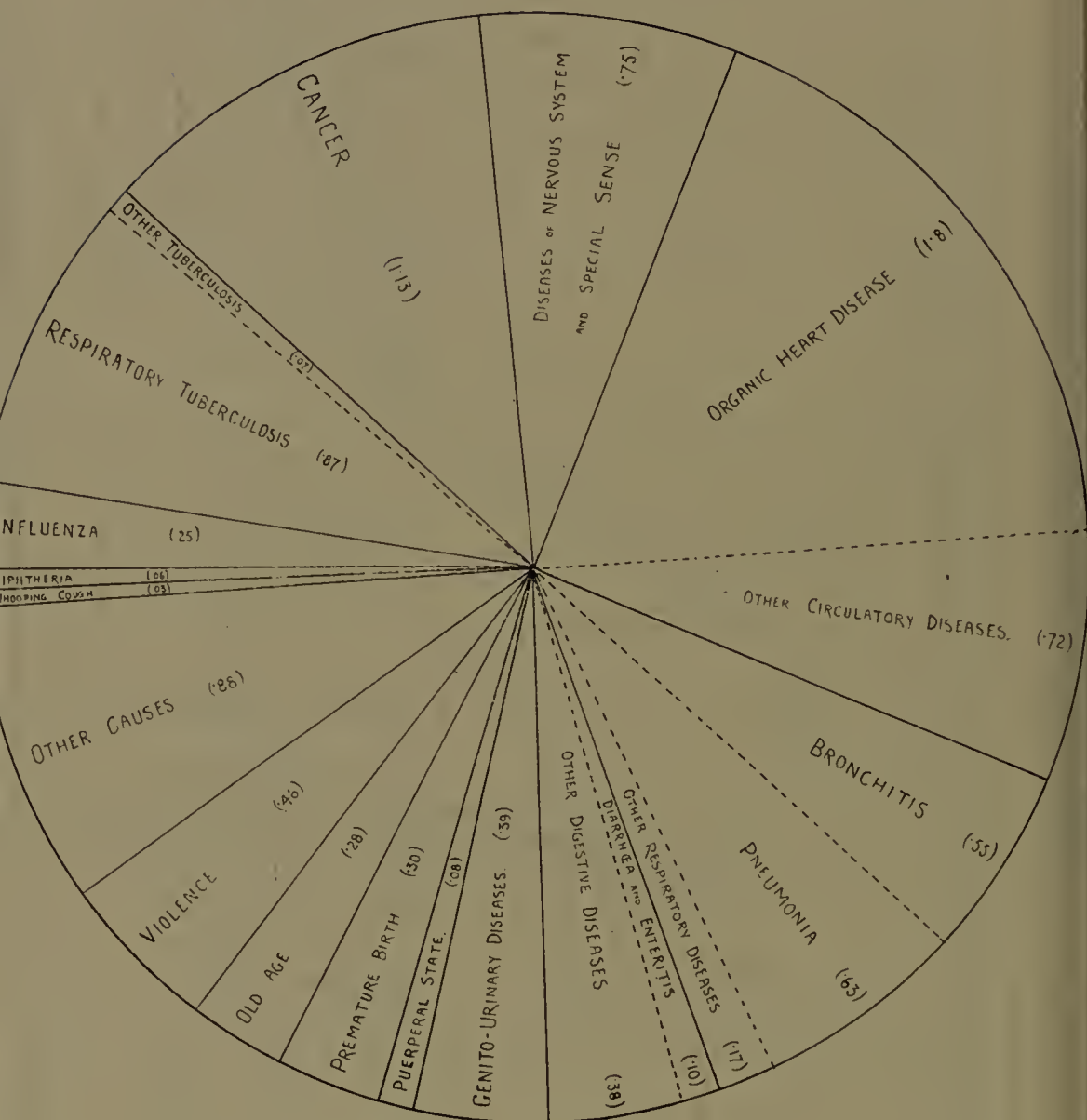
Total population at all ages ... 167,046 ... At Census of 1931.

CHART SHEWING THE BIRTH RATE AND THE DEATH RATE
PER 1000 POPULATION IN COVENTRY.



The Black lines shew the rates for Coventry. The Red lines shew the rates for England and Wales.

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL
CAUSES TO TOTAL DEATHS, 1931.



THE TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES WAS 10.0

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1931.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the City.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the City.
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	Certified	1684	142	16	25	41	101	201	523	635	846
	Uncertified	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
1.	Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
5.	Whooping Cough	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Diphtheria	11	..	..	2	6	..	1	1	1	11
7.	Influenza	43	1	..	2	..	3	8	15	14	7
8.	Encephalitis Lethargica	8	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	2
9.	Meningococcal Meningitis	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
10.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	147	..	..	..	2	35	64	42	4	67
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	..	13
12.	Cancer, malignant disease	192	..	..	..	2	3	10	101	76	83
13.	Rheumatic Fever	19	..	..	..	2	4	4	8	1	6
14.	Diabetes	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	8
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	73	..	..	..	1	..	3	26	43	14
16.	Heart Disease	321	..	..	..	1	6	11	100	203	174
17.	Arterio-Sclerosis	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	59	33
18.	Bronchitis	93	6	1	2	..	..	1	17	66	12
19.	Pneumonia (all forms)	107	22	7	5	1	5	15	36	16	56
20.	Other Respiratory diseases	30	2	..	2	..	2	3	9	12	14
21.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	17	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	1	18
22.	Diarrhœa, etc.	17	12	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	15
23.	Appendicitis	12	..	..	..	2	4	..	5	1	17
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	42	..	1	..	..	6	7	21	7	23
26.	Puerperal Sepsis	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
27.	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	10	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	..	10
28.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	77	76	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	37
29.	Suicide	24	..	..	..	..	1	7	13	3	14
30.	Other Deaths from Violence	55	3	1	3	7	11	11	9	10	45
31.	Other Defined Diseases	25	16	3	4	12	11	34	75	103	154
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
TOTALS		1689	144	16	26	41	101	201	526	635	846

Uncertified Deaths.

There were 5 uncertified deaths during the year, or 0.3 per cent. of the total number. Deaths are recorded as uncertified when no medical certificate is forthcoming concerning the cause of death, and when no inquest has been held.

Comparative Statistics of the Wards.

The table hereunder sets out the principal vital statistics for the year in respect of the fifteen wards in the City.

WARDS.	Estimated population at middle of 1931.	Average.	Houses completed 1 Jan. 30 Dec. 1931.	Houses demolished 1 Jan. 30 Dec. 1931.	No. of Deaths Registered.	Death Rate, 1931.	No. of Births Registered.	Birth Rate, 1931.	No. of Deaths under 1 year of age.	Infantile Death Rate.
ALL SAINTS ..	12,320	151	25	..	162	13.2	163	13.2	11	67.5
BABLAKE ..	12,816	824	200	8	116	9.0	261	20.4	12	46.0
CHEYLESMORE ..	11,167	947	17	6	111	9.9	141	12.6	8	56.7
EARLSDON ..	10,294	1,814	91	..	94	9.1	129	12.5	4	31.0
FOLESHILL ..	10,454	271	..	..	96	9.4	170	16.2	12	70.6
GREY FRIARS ..	11,896	607	..	4	142	11.9	140	11.8	10	71.4
HARNAILL ..	11,685	213	2	..	117	9.8	188	15.8	8	42.6
HILL FIELDS ..	12,298	149	..	..	121	9.8	150	12.5	18	120.0
LONGFORD ..	10,083	1,033	44	1	86	8.5	200	19.9	9	45.0
RADFORD ..	8,580	1,202	335	186	77	9.0	215	25.0	10	46.9
ST. MARY'S ..	11,276	252	5	42	148	13.1	154	13.7	11	71.4
ST. PAUL'S ..	11,458	389	16	3	109	8.8	133	11.6	7	52.6
UPPER STOKE ..	11,921	329	40	..	86	9.1	172	14.4	5	29.1
LOWER STOKE ..	12,672	940	221	..	113	8.9	182	14.4	7	38.5
WESTWOOD ..	9,780	3,756	82	..	111	11.4	182	18.6	12	65.9

TABLE IV. Infant Mortality during 1931.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year, and comparison of such deaths during the last ten years.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Day.	1-2 Days.	2-3 Days.	3-4 Days.	4-5 Days.	5-6 Days.	Total under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Decennial Comparison.									
																	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
All Causes. { Certified Uncertified	26 ...	8 ...	10 ...	4 1	2 ...	8 .	58 1	11 ...	8 ...	7 .	84 1	17 ...	20 ...	13 ...	8 1	142 2	170	143	164	166	143	130	153	177	137	142
Measles	5	...	...	3	1	...	2	3	4	...
Whooping Cough	8	1	6	5	8	3	1	12	1	4
Diphtheria	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Syphilis	3	2	1	4	2	2	...	1	2	3
Meningitis	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Convulsions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	7	11	10	3	3	4	...	4
Bronchitis	2	2	...	...	12	18	23	15	4	6	11	7	1	6
Pneumonia	6	3	...	...	29	15	13	13	7	9	14	32	17	22
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2
Inflammation of Stomach	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	7	4	1	...	...	5	6	14	10	9	7	10	10	18	12
Hernia: Intestinal Obstruction	2	...	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	...
Congenital Malformations	13	1	2	...	...	15	11	12	8	13	12	12	11	13	18
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	4	2	...	...	...	28	19	28	26	22	13	13	8	12	6
Icterus	2	4	3	...	1	...	2	2	1	...
Premature Birth	45	40	41	41	47	58	46	37	49	...
Injury at Birth	2	4	2	1	8	6	6	2	3
Diseases of Umbilicus	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	2	2	4	5	4	2	6	7	7	3
Suffocation in Bed and not stated	2	1	2	3	4	...	3	...	2	2
Other Causes	9	8	7	9	12	9	2	13	14	8
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES ...	26	8	10	5	2	8	59	11	8	7	85	17	20	13	9	144	172	144	168	168	146	131	153	178	138	144

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

The total deaths here shown (144) equal the total in column 3 of Table III., and the total in column 10 of Table I.

The relations between this Table and Table III., and also between the two Tables III. and IV., and the Extended Schedule of Deaths, are now clear and straightforward; and the headings in the smaller tables, of themselves explain the classifications in the Extended List they refer to.

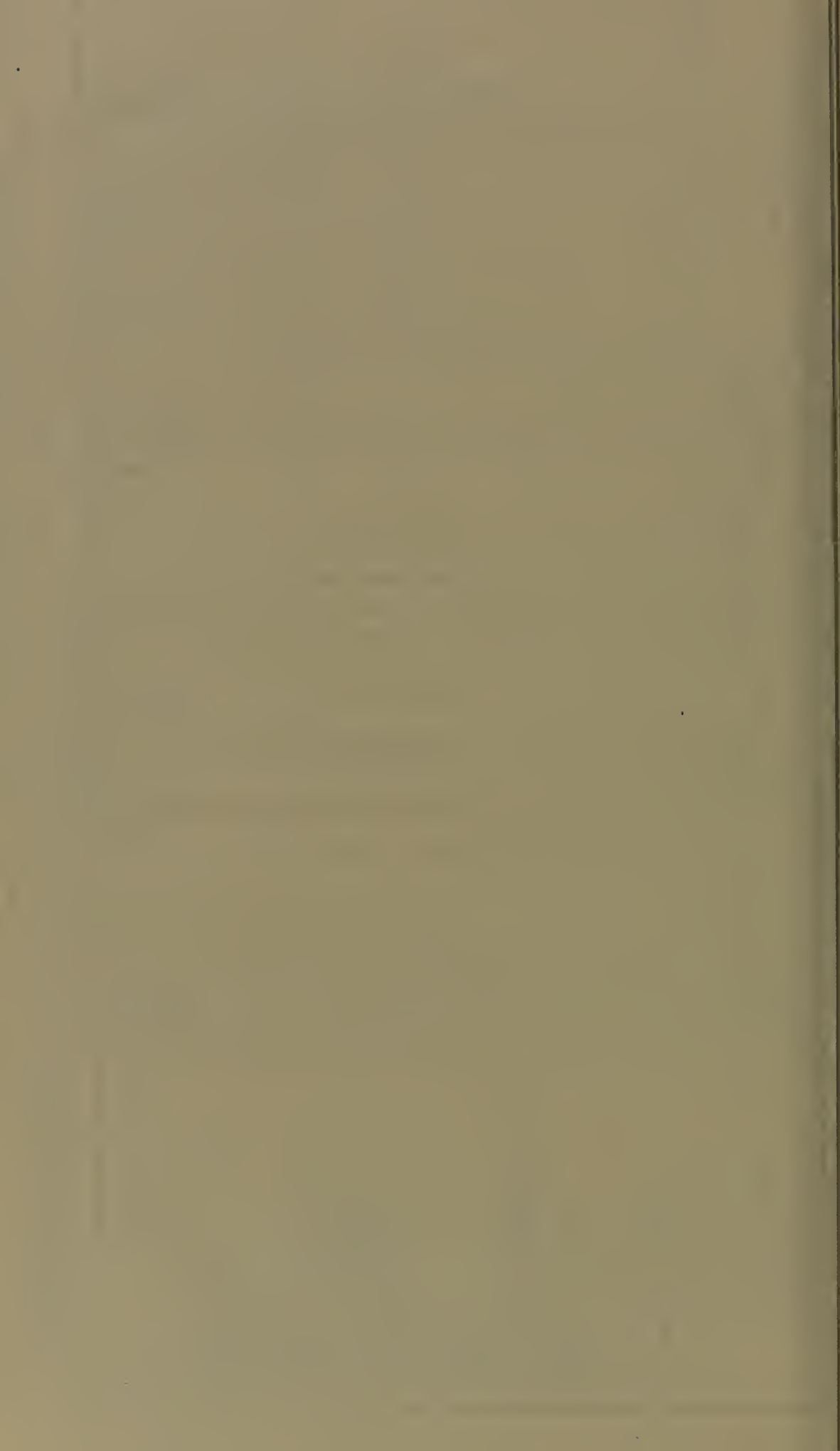
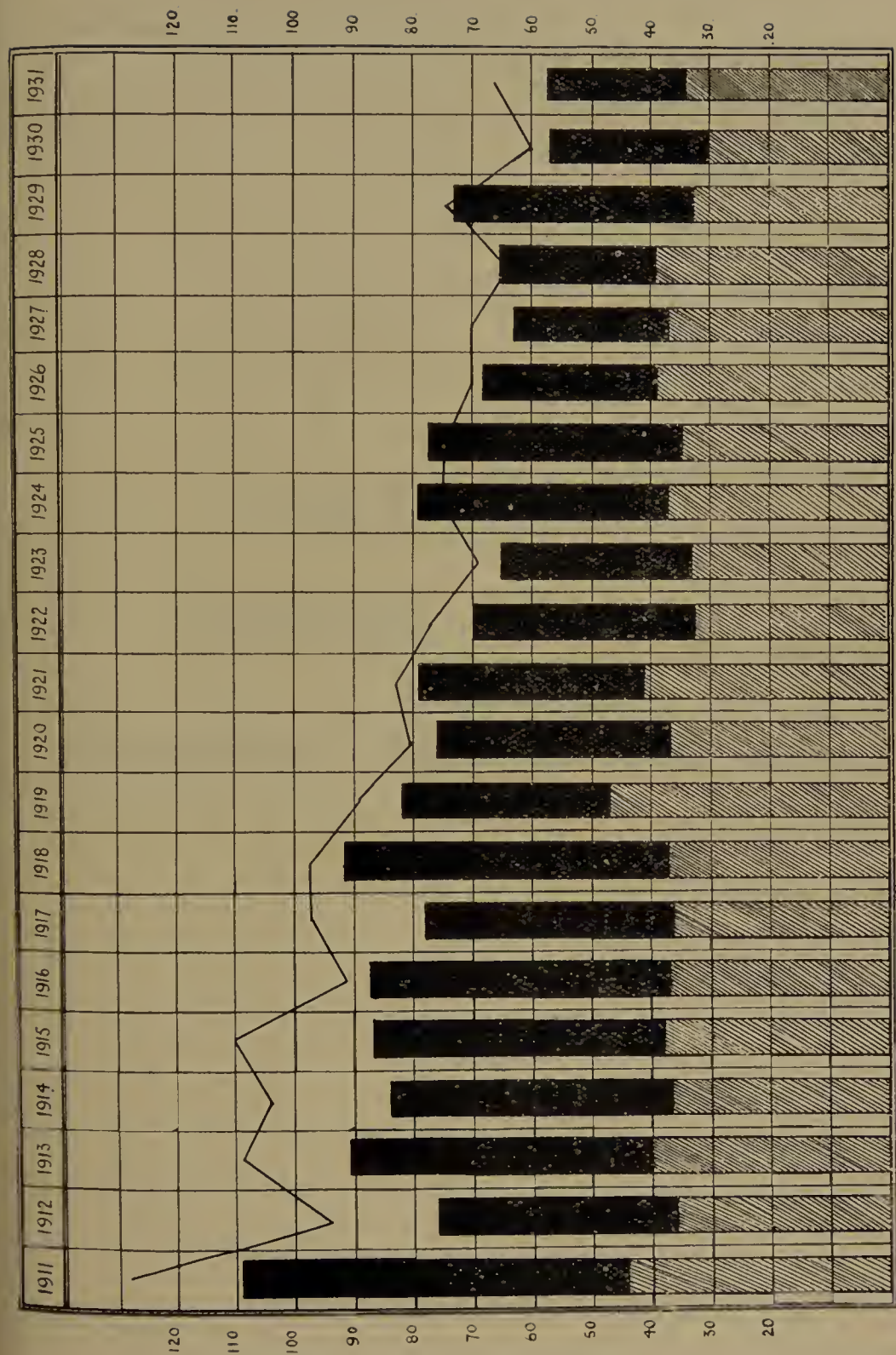
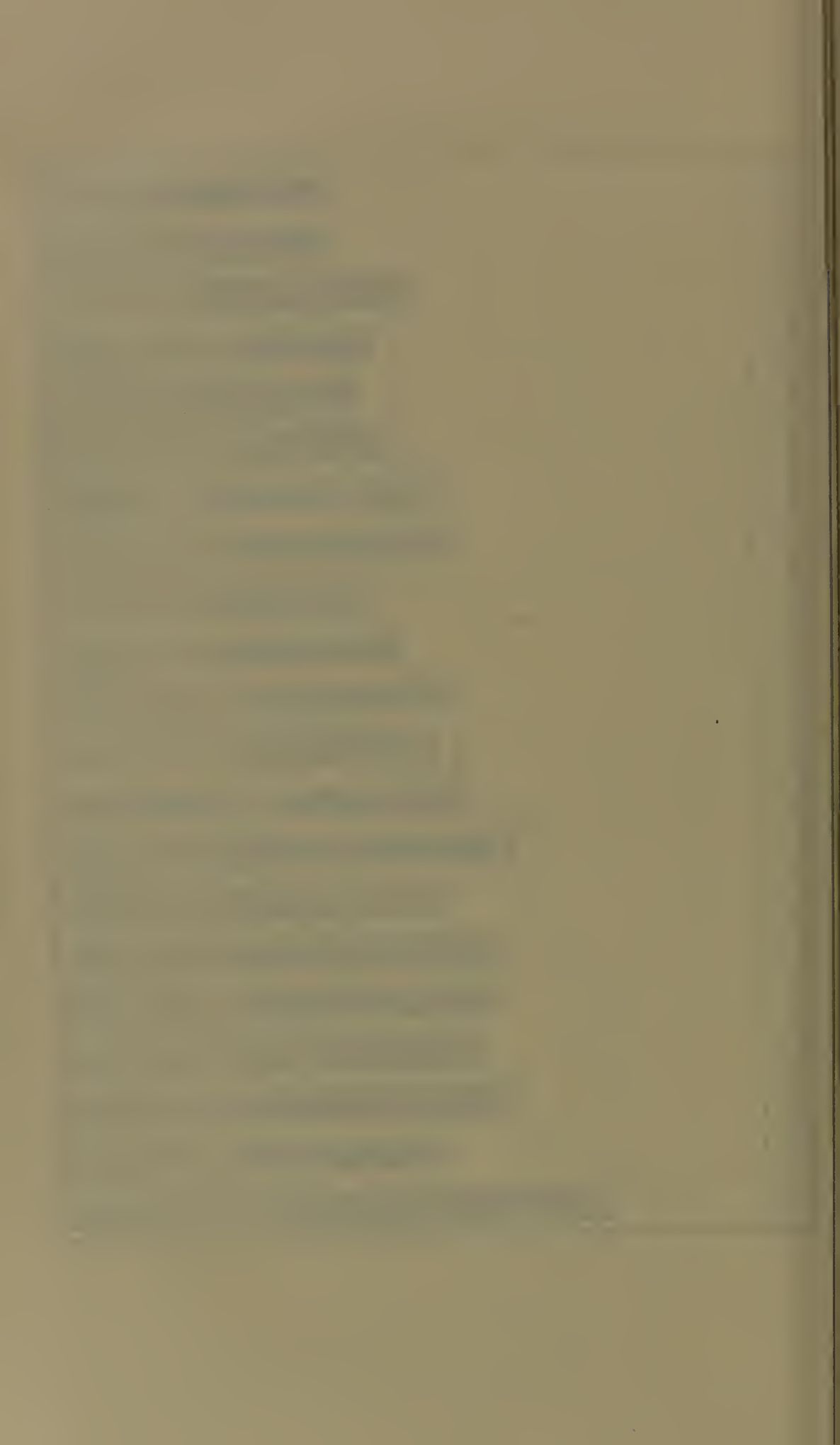


CHART SHEWING THE INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS IN COVENTRY.



The Infant Death Rate per 1000 births for the City is represented by the chimneys, the lined portion of which shows the death rate amongst newly-born babies (*i.e.* under 1 month old).
The Infant Death Rate for England and Wales is represented by the line.



Hospital Policy

Municipal Hospital

Domiciliary Medical Services

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

Transferred Medical Services.

A detailed account of the changes in local health administration—consequent upon the Local Government Act—notably in relation to the appropriation on April 1st, 1930, of the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital appeared in the 1930 Annual Report (pages 24-35).

Local Hospital Policy.

At a joint meeting, early in the year under review, between the Public Health Committee of the Corporation and the Committee of the Coventry and Warwickshire Voluntary Hospital, the representative medical staffs were asked to report on hospital policy. The following extracts from the report subsequently prepared give a relevant survey of the local position :—

General Hospital Accommodation.

“ On or about April 1st, 1934, the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital will enter into possession of the premises at present constituting the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases.* This arrangement will augment existing accommodation at the first-named hospital by some 110 beds. A consideration of the waiting lists for admission to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital of recent years (notably since the opening of the Alcock Convalescent Home) would appear to indicate a tendency to gradual diminution therein. The latter is, in some measure, due to the increased activities of the Municipal Hospital, and is a healthy sign. We consider that the present system of development of the Municipal Hospital inaugurated since the operation of the Local Government Act, is in the best interests of the local community.

In order to permit fuller scope to such development, we recognise the possible future need of providing a simple institution for those chronic cases which at present occupy 90 beds in the Municipal Hospital. The chronic cases in question are not in need of the resources of a well-equipped hospital, and their occupation of the latter denies accommodation to cases in greater need. We suggest that the projected extension of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, and the ultimate freeing of some 90 additional beds in the Municipal Hospital (consequent upon ultimate removal of chronic infirm therefrom) are together likely to obviate, for some years to come, any necessity for radical structural extension of the Municipal Hospital. In this premise due regard has been given to the increasing population of the City.

Admissions to the two Hospitals.

It is well that admissions to the two hospitals should be according to available accommodation in each at any given time and to some extent also according to type of case seeking admis-

* The building of the new City Isolation Hospital will commence during 1932.

sion. It is imperative that the nursing staffs at both hospitals should have adequate material to ensure complete and proper training. It is clear therefore that each hospital should have its meed of acute cases and that maternity cases should be admitted to both hospitals. There are certain cases which require medical "team work" (combined resources of ward, laboratory, etc.), for the treatment of which the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital is at present better equipped. For ordinary acute cases, however, there is no reason to make comparison between the two hospitals. To ensure rational allocation of cases as between the two hospitals, an amicable liaison between the respective resident medical hospital staffs, together with an understanding on the part of the general medical practitioners in the City, is deemed to suffice for the time being. The ultimate ideal of a clearing house arrangement for admissions can be further explored meanwhile.

Maternity Beds.

The importance of adequate training of nurses has been stressed in the preceding section. No training is more important than maternity work; this is brought into prominence by the recent concern of the Ministry of Health in connexion with the maternal mortality problem. We consider it necessary to ensure adequate opportunities to the respective nursing staffs that Corporation maternity cases should continue to be treated in both hospitals.

Hospital Saturday Fund Contributions.

The difficulties arising out of the present position in regard to contributors who receive treatment (for which payment is of necessity demanded) in the Municipal Hospital, are well known, and a solution is called for. The Corporation are but carrying into effect the requirements of the Local Government Act in imposing charges according to means on all patients treated in the Municipal Hospital. The Act, however, would allow the Corporation to accept agreed payments from the Hospital Saturday Fund (or from any fund which might in future replace it) in respect of contributors treated in the Municipal Hospital; such payment would absolve the Corporation from the duty of recovering charges from the patients concerned, and thus the cause of certain complaints at present being lodged in this connexion would be removed.

As regards future contributions to the Voluntary Hospital, there appear broadly to be but two alternatives :—

- (a) A continuation of the present system of the Hospital Saturday Fund.
- (b) The inauguration of a Contributory Scheme on an actuarial basis. In this case the contributions would be so computed that an obligation to provide *bond fide* hospital treatment in return would be possible.

If (a) is adopted, there would be no obligation on the part of the Hospital Saturday Committee to pay anything on behalf of contributors who go into the Municipal Hospital, but the present difficulties in that connexion, mentioned in a preceding

section of this report, would remain unabated. A modification of (a) might well be evolved whereby payments by the Hospital Saturday Committee to the Corporation might be made in respect of certain defined cases such as those (otherwise suitable for admission to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital) who are unable to gain admission there. The difficulty here, however, is that the principle of free choice of hospital would be to some extent endangered.

If (b) is adopted, it might well prove the most desirable scheme, although we recognise that such a course must largely alter the constitution and objects of the Hospital Saturday Fund, and also, to some extent, the character of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital as a strictly Voluntary Hospital.

Contributors and Choice of Hospital.

This matter appears to resolve itself into the following :—

Are contributors to have free choice of hospital? Or are they to be admitted to the Municipal Hospital only after efforts to gain admission to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital have failed?

It is difficult to see how the necessary machinery can be devised to ensure compliance with the last-named condition, and we are of opinion that a system of free choice of hospital should obtain."

W. F. ANNAND (Sen. Hon. Physician,
Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital).
S. A. BALLANTYNE (Sen. Hon. Surgeon,
Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital).
A. MASSEY (Medical Officer of Health).

The above report will show that the Local Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals are working together in every possible way. The matter of cost-recovery in respect of contributors to the Voluntary Hospital Saturday Fund who receive treatment in the Municipal Hospital, has been the subject of lengthy consideration during the year, and it is likely that a satisfactory solution to the difficulty will soon emerge.

GULSON ROAD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Hospital Development.

As fully described in the 1930 Annual Report, the Municipal Hospital was appropriated on April 1st, 1930, for purposes of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Acts. Since the appropriation, development of the hospital has proceeded on the lines of greater utilization for acute cases.

The new Nurses' Home (81 bedrooms) at the hospital, mentioned and illustrated in last year's report, was opened on April 1st, 1931—the first anniversary of the new régime. It is approached by a covered way which is a continuation of the main corridor of the hospital. The building comprises ground, first, second and third floors. The central staircase and all floors are of fireproof construction, and the staircase continues direct to the

flat roof. An electric lift is provided to each floor. A notable feature is the spacious recreation hall on the ground floor. The increased residential accommodation for nursing and domestic staff, provided by the new Home, is of inestimable value in the present scheme of hospital development.

The occupation of the premises above mentioned rendered available for other use the old nurses' home vacated. A part of the latter was utilized as from June 1st, 1931, as resident quarters for the two assistant medical officers attached to the hospital, who before then had been obliged to live out. The remaining major part of the old nurses' home is to be adapted, during the current year 1932, for maternity beds, which latter will be transferred thereto from the main hospital block.

A new up-to-date sterilizing plant was installed in the operating-theatre unit of the hospital during the year. The theatre itself and the dispensary unit were also improved by structural alterations.

On April 1st, 1931, the medical staff of the hospital was increased by the appointment of a second assistant medical officer.

Case Admissions.

This matter was dealt with at length in last year's report. Since the appropriation of the hospital, the system of admissions has undergone a salutary change. Routine admissions in the main are now effected by direct representation from the medical practitioner outside to one of the medical officers of the Department, ordinarily the Medical Superintendent of the hospital or his accredited agent. The rôle of the relieving officer in this connexion, so prominent in the Poor Law system, is now inconsequential. It is thus ensured that suitability of patients on medical grounds is the key that opens the hospital gates.

Cases from Outside Areas.

When the hospital was conducted by way of the Poor Law, that is to say prior to April 1st, 1930, reimbursement under the Law of Settlement was always possible in respect of out-of-City cases admitted for treatment. Since the appropriation, however, there is no such legal support in the matter of charging outside authorities. The importance of this varies in different towns according to their character and location. In a town where the proportion of "outside" cases admitted to an appropriated hospital is considerable, the matter is one of some moment. In Coventry, however, the number of cases taken into the Municipal Hospital from the County area, without admission of liability therefor by the County, is small and will tend further to diminish, when the City area is extended on 1st April, 1932 (in pursuance of the Coventry Extension Act, 1931), to include certain somewhat populous districts hitherto just outside the boundary. This, together with the factor of automatic reciprocity as between towns with appropriated hospitals, would appear to enable that little loss results to the City. It is clear, however, that the full benefit of reciprocity must await universal transfer of suitable hospitals from Public Assistance to Public Health Committees.

Hospital Statistics.

BEDS AVAILABLE. (a) for men 112. Total 306.
 (b) for women 122. (Excluding cots in
 (c) for children 72. maternity wards).

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOMMODATION AND NUMBER OF BEDS
 OCCUPIED AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Classification of Wards.	No. of Wards.	BEDS.							
		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.	
		Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.	Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.	Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.	Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.
Medical and Surgical	4	70	51	45	40	..	..	115	91
Chronic Sick ..	2	32	29	50	44	..	..	82	73
Children ..	2	..	..	..	..	72	38	72	38
Venereal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis ..	3, Bal- conies	10	9	6	5	..	..	16	14
Maternity ..	4 small	..	..	21	5	..	..	21	5
Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	112	89	122	94	72	38	306	221

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,
 1931.

1. Total No. of admissions (including infants born in hospital) ... 2,088
2. No. of women confined in hospital... 263
3. No. of live births ... 256
4. No. of still births ... 12
5. No. of deaths among the newly-born (*i.e.*, under 4 weeks of age) ... 13
6. No. of deaths among children under 1 year (including those given under preceding heading) ... 40
7. No. of maternal deaths among women confined in hospital ... 5
8. Total No. of deaths ... 387
9. Total No. of discharges (including infants born in hospital) ... 1,742
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above :—

No. of patients whose total stay was :—

- (a) four weeks or less ... 1,458
- (b) 4—13 weeks ... 462
- (c) over 13 weeks ... 209

11. No. of beds occupied :—

(a) average during the year	...	254
(b) highest	...	302
	(February 2nd, 1931).	
(c) lowest	...	212
	(September 27th, 1931).	

12. No. of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations) .. 500

13. No. of abdominal sections... .. 54

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM
OR WHO DIED IN THE HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Disease Groups.	Children (under 16 years)		Men and Women.	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A. Acute Infectious Disease	34	2	27	7
B. Influenza .. .. .	..	..	4	..
C. Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary .. .. .	..	..	45	42
Non-Pulmonary	1	3	6	1
D. Malignant Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	41
E. Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute Rheumatism (rheumatic fever) to- gether with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	14	..	8	1
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called " rheumatism " (Muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica) .. .. .	..	..	3	..
3) Chronic arthritis .. .. .	..	..	8	..
F. Venereal Disease	13	..	39	11
G. Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	..	..	7	..
H. Puerperal fever—				
(a) Women confined in the hospital.. .. .	..	..	7	2
(b) Admitted from outside .. .. .	..	..	..	..
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	2	..	77	8
J. Mental diseases—				
(a) Senile dementia .. .. .	..	..	2	..
(b) Other .. .. .	..	..	5	..
K. Senile decay .. .. .	..	..	10	1
L. Accidental injury and violence	6	..	51	11
<i>In respect of cases not included above.</i>				
M. Disease of Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	21	3	50	41
N. " " Respiratory System	261	10	113	26
O. " " Circulatory "	4	..	115	105
P. " " Digestive "	69	19	74	18
Q. " " Genito-urinary System	15	..	46	16
R. " " Skin	41	..	22	1
S. Other diseases	27	13	30	5
T. Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity wards and not included in above figures	<div> <div>Mothers</div> <div>Infants</div> </div>		<div> <div>249</div> <div>..</div> </div>	
Totals	744	50	998	337

HOSPITAL COSTS.

Total No. of patient days	116,992
Average daily cost per patient	4s. 9.8d.

The expenditure on the hospital for the year ended 31st December, 1931, excluding capital charges, amounted to £28,207, and the receipts for the same period totalled £3,721.

DETAILS OF OPERATIVE WORK PERFORMED—

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Abdominal.

Appendicectomy	16
Hernia	8
Exploratory Laparotomy	7
Hæmorrhoids	4
Gastro-enterostomy	3
Gastro-cholecystostomy	1
Epiploxy	1
Cholelithotomy	1
Sigmoidoscopy	2
Others	9

Bones and Joints.

Amputations	2
Osteomyelitis	6
Arthrodesis	2
Bursitis	3
Other	8

Genito-Urinary.

Circumcision	75
Cystoscopy	12
Suprapubic cystotomy	6
Undescended Testicle	3
Nephrectomy	1
Prostatectomy	1
Other	2

Gynæcological and Obstetrical.

Curettage	29
Induction of Labour	8
Hysterectomy	5
Ovarian cysts	3
Perineorrhaphy	2
Cæsarian Section	1
Other	2

Nose, Throat and Ear.

Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids—

(a) By guillotine	213
(b) By dissection	8
Adenoids	5

Nose, Throat and Ear.

Mastoid	...	...	...	...	9
Maxillary antrum	...	...	...	...	7
Nasal Septum	...	...	...	...	3
Paracentesis Tympanis	...	...	...	...	2
Sarcoma of Septum	...	...	...	...	1
Frontal Sinus	...	...	...	...	1

Thoracic.

Empyema	8
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Plastic.

Skin-graft	2
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

<i>Other</i>	18
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Total	...	500
-------	-----	-----

In addition there were 47 dental operations.

District Medical Services (Medical Out-Relief).

The services in connexion with domiciliary medical assistance are administered by the Public Health Committee on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee. The work has proceeded smoothly during the year, and the need for amendment of the system has not arisen.

The following table shows the work of the four district medical officers during 1931 :—

	Medical Districts.				Total.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
Nos. of sick persons seen ..	602	377	822	630	2,431

Attendances at patients' homes	1,652
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-------

Attendances of patients at doctors' surgeries	...	1,191
---	-----	-------

Medicine supplied to	...	1,012
----------------------	-----	-------

Of the total patients (2,431) seen by the district medical officers, 1,423 were in receipt of relief from the Public Assistance Committee.

Infectious Diseases.

City and Pinley Hospitals.

Future New Isolation Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria. There were 198 cases of diphtheria notified in the City during the year under review, as compared with 484 in 1930. The 1931 mortality rate was 0.065, as against 0.230 for 1930. For England and Wales, in 1931, the mortality rate was 0.07.

Of the 198 cases notified locally during the year, 170 were admitted to the City Hospital. In the schools, 145 children were immunized by the Schick method. There were but 12 children immunized by general medical practitioners under the scheme inaugurated in 1930.

Scarlatina. The number of cases notified during the year was 239, as compared with 304 in 1930. The mortality rate was 0.005. For England and Wales in 1931 the mortality rate was 0.01. The type of scarlet fever experienced locally during the year was mild, and complications were rare.

Enteric. There were five cases notified during 1931 under this heading—the same number as in 1930. Two of the cases were mild paratyphoid infections. The diagnosis in the remaining three cases was not supported by bacteriological findings. No deaths were registered as due to enteric during the year.

Small Pox (*Variola Minor*). Two cases only of this disease occurred in the City during the year, with a nil mortality. Some 86 selected cases of notified chicken-pox were visited by a medical officer of the Department, and of them, two (the cases first mentioned) were found to be small pox.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Public Health medical staff under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Vaccination. The following are the returns of the Vaccination Officer, viz. :—

SUMMARY OF VACCINATION WORK FOR YEARS 1927-8-9-30 AND 31.

Certificates Received.					Notices Sent Out and Visits Made.						
Year.	Births Notified.	Deaths Notified.	Successful Primary Certificates of Vaccination.	Exemption Certificates.	Postponement Certificates.	Insusceptible Certificates.	No. of cases notified to Public Vaccinators for Vaccination.	Default Notices.	Q. Notices requesting parents' compliance with the Act.	Visits and Re-visits made.	Per cent. Vacc.
1927	2247	127	542	1361	16	2	427	116	1115	1209	24.12
1928	2427	181	558	1461	34	3	622	137	1486	1315	22.93
1929	2502	183	506	1617	52	2	648	186	1565	1597	20.22
1930	2477	144	561	1631	62	6	639	183	1515	1542	22.65
1931	2580	155	544	1737	49	12	629	124	1465	1349	21.09

The number of unvaccinated children under 1 year of age who have transferred into Coventry during 1931 = 12 (5 have since been vaccinated).

[illegible]

In the year ended 31st December, 1931, there were 98 persons—other than children coming under the Act of 1867—who were vaccinated; of these 87 were primary cases and 11 were re-vaccinations. (These figures relate only to the work of the Public Vaccinators).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS.						NOTIFICATIONS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE CITY.																	
	Total number of cases notified.	Cases removed to Hospital.	Total number of deaths.	AGE GROUPS.						All Saints	Bablake	Cheylesmore	Earlsdon	Foleshill	Grey Friars	Harnall	Hill Fields	Longford	Radford	St. Mary's	St. Paul's	Lower Stoke	Upper Stoke	Westwood
				Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.																65 & upwards.
Small-pox	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Group)	198	172	11	34	108	36	18	1	7	5	21	9	18	13	25	6	14	13	13	22	15	8	..	..
Erysipelas	49	11	7	1	4	6	11	22	4	..	4	2	2	4	4	8	2	4	3	4	5	2	..	..
Scarlet fever	239	211	1	38	164	18	15	3	16	23	18	5	20	14	23	6	34	16	13	21	13	9	..	..
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	5	2	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever (R) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever (C) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	18	14	5	..	..	7	11	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	27	21	..	..	5	22	..	..	2	3	1	3	1	..	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	4	1	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polionyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	14	8	..	14	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	243	118+	147	1	7	71	104	55	20	18	24	10	13	14	24	9	11	28	17	9	17	11	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	27	4+	12	3	7	8	7	2	2	5	3	..	1	2	..	1	2	2	1	3	1	..	..	..
Malaria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	143	35	107	5	31	12	52	27	12	5	11	2	9	6	6	10	20	7	8	18	10	13	..	..
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	54	1	18	2	4	8	22	15	3	6	1	3	6	1	4	6	4	1	4	4	3	2	..	..
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ..	2	1	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox	440	..	..	20	106	296	13	5	24	70	29	40	18	25	37	29	26	23	41	12	12	25	..	..
Totals	1463	600	317	43	193	622	188	271	95	137	119	77	70	94	97	124	77	116	102	102	99	81	74	..

+ These are cases removed to Sanatoria only.

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.;—City Hospital and Pinley (Small Pox) Hospital, Coventry ;
Warwickshire King Edward VII. Memorial and other Sanatoria (v. report)

Pneumonia. During the year, 143 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 54 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified. The corresponding figures for 1930 were 133 and 16 respectively. The deaths registered from all forms of pneumonia numbered 107.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica. Two cases of this disease were notified during the year, and 8 deaths were attributed to it.

Other. Two cases were notified as dysentery. There were no notifications in respect of cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, polio-encephalitis and malaria. Four deaths were attributed to meningococcal meningitis.

Measles and Whooping Cough. These diseases are not notifiable locally. During the year there were no deaths from measles, and 6 deaths from whooping-cough—as compared with 11 and 3 respectively in 1930.

Cancer.

To some, the possibility of cancer represents a “sword of Damocles.” The public are apprehensive and seek knowledge of the disease—its causes, prevention and cure. Thus it is that the popular press, ever responsive to public demand, is liable to exploit that which, having relation to the subject of cancer, is said or done in scientific circles. During the year under review, for instance, some sections of the press have had much to say anent certain cancer research work undertaken in Holland. The accounts given were perhaps liable to raise too immediate a hope in the lay mind. The British Empire Cancer Campaign investigated the claims of the Dutch researchers, and thereafter expressed the opinion that their serological methods of diagnosis could not be as yet accepted as reliable. In regard to treatment, it would appear that, in their communications to the British Empire Cancer Campaign, the Dutch observers made no claims. It may be that the recent work in Holland has indicated promising lines for the further research which is being conducted there. Howbeit, no panacea is available.

An important medical treatise entitled, “The Cause of Cancer,” by Drs. W. E. Gye and W. J. Parry, was published during the year. Dr. Gye is known as the author, in 1925, of a paper containing arresting suggestions as to cancer causation. The crux of these appeared to be that a “virus theory” and an “abnormal cell theory” combine to constitute an explanation of cancer formation. The new book above named contains an exhaustive account of subsequent research work, extending over six years, undertaken with a view to substantiation and extension of the theory evolved in 1925. It is a notable work and more will be heard of it in future. Cancer research goes on in many quarters, and the public may reasonably hope that, through the forest of difficulties, a road will be cut to the truth.

Possible new preventive measures must await a further exposition of the subject of causation. At the present time, the

chief hope rests in early diagnosis. The wisdom, in persons over 40 years of age, of regular medical overhaul, is very evident. As regards cure, excisive surgery is effective if undertaken early in the course of the disease. Radium is a complementary agent possessed of increasing potentialities.

Local Incidence.

There were 192 deaths registered in the City as due to cancer during 1931 (as compared with 201 in 1930), of which 177 occurred in persons over 45 years of age and 76 in those over 65 years of age.

The following tables give some interesting particulars as to local cancer mortality.

CANCER—DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES IN PAST 10 YEARS
AND IN 1931.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Decennial.		1931
											Total.	Mean.	
0—1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..
1—2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	·2	..
5—10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	·3	2
10—15	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	5	·5	..
15—20	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	·3	1
20—25	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	3	1	11	1·1	2
25—35	2	2	1	1	3	2	5	4	1	4	25	2·5	2
35—45	8	14	5	9	8	6	10	12	10	23	105	10·5	8
45—55	41	26	26	29	35	29	26	42	41	31	326	32·6	41
55—60	19	20	14	23	31	27	20	36	29	30	249	24·9	30
60—65	26	26	26	30	18	28	24	33	33	37	281	28·1	30
65—75	35	31	38	41	41	35	48	46	70	52	437	43·7	54
75—85	14	13	8	12	14	15	20	18	23	21	158	15·8	20
85 & over	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	3	3	2	14	1·4	2
	146	135	123	148	153	145	156	200	213	201	1620	162	192
Death Rate	1·13	1·04	0·94	1·12	1·14	1·07	1·12	1·23	1·29	1·21		1·12	1·13

CANCER.—DEATHS ANALYSED ACCORDING TO PARTS AFFECTED.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	10 Years Average.	1931
Cancer (total number)...	146	135	123	148	153	145	156	200	213	201	162	192
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	17	10	6	14	13	11	8	23	13	7	12·2	16
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc. ...	45	48	38	40	48	42	39	51	63	59	47·3	54
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	29	25	33	29	32	37	37	40	45	32	33·9	34
Cancer of Female Genital Organs ...	22	15	20	19	17	21	14	24	26	34	21·2	18
Cancer of the Breast ...	10	16	8	16	15	11	14	23	25	17	15·5	25
Cancer of the Skin ...	1	1	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	3	1·3	3
Cancer of other or un- specified organs ...	22	20	15	28	26	22	44	39	41	49	30·6	42

THE CITY AND PINLEY HOSPITALS.

At the City Hospital 469 patients were treated during the year; 52 were under treatment on January 1st, 1931, and 417 were admitted during the period under review.

At the Pinley Small Pox Hospital 14 patients were admitted. No patient was under treatment at the commencement of the year. There were 2 patients (Nuneaton cases) remaining under treatment at the end of the year.

The admissions to the Hospitals were made up as follows :—

City Cases.—Scarlet Fever, 211; Diphtheria, 172; Enteric, 2;

Small Pox, 2; Measles, 1.

Foleshill Rural District.—Scarlet Fever, 11; Diphtheria, 9;

Enteric, 1.

Bedworth Urban District.—Scarlet Fever, 5; Diphtheria, 3.

Nuneaton B.—

Nuneaton R.D.— } Small Pox, 12.

Meriden.—Diphtheria, 2.

In addition, 5 sick staff were admitted to the City Hospital :
Scarlet Fever, 2; Diphtheria, 3.

DISEASE.				In Hospital Jan. 1, 1931	Admitted during 1931.	Total.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1932	Fatality per cent of completed cases
CITY HOSPITAL.										
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	11	227	238	222	1	15	0.14
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	41	169	210	186	11	13	5.58
Tonsillitis.. ..	..	}	Admitted as Diphtheria	..	6	6	6	..	..	..
Thrush .. ..	..			..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Quinsy .. ..	..			..	2	2	2	..	..	..
"Carriers" .. ..	..			..	8	8	8	..	..	..
				417	469	429				
Sick Staff:—										
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
				52	422		434	12	28	..
				474	474	474				
PINLEY HOSPITAL.										
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	14	14	12	..	2	..

Diphtheria. The number of cases of diphtheria admitted to the City Hospital during the year shewed a decrease of 97 as compared with the figures for 1930. Apart from a series of cases admitted during September, the type of case was not as severe as that of the preceding year. It will be noticed that there were 11 deaths throughout the year, as compared with 29 during 1930. The routine treatment of diphtheria cases has been largely modified during the year, in so far as only the more toxic cases have received intravenous administration of serum. In these cases the initial intravenous injection of 64,000 units has been followed by 8 daily intramuscular injections of serum amounting in certain cases to a total of 200,000 units. The results obtained as a result of this procedure have been most satisfactory.

During the year 8 carriers of virulent Klebs-Loeffler bacilli were admitted to hospital for treatment. Tonsils and adenoids were removed in four patients, in whom, despite prolonged treatment, the swab results before the operation were persistently positive.

Three cases were sent into hospital as requiring tracheotomy, but in only one case was it found necessary to perform the operation. All three cases were eventually discharged as recovered.

Scarlet Fever. There was again a reduction in the number of scarlet fever cases admitted to the City Hospital during the year (1930—278 cases; 1931—227 cases). The disease continues to be of a mild type, only one death having occurred throughout the year.

The practice in the Hospital is for the patient to be in bed about 14 days, and to be discharged about the 28th day. No advantage is seen in the practice prevailing in some hospitals of discharging patients much earlier. While on the one hand the hospital is not regarded as a "Convalescent Home," yet on the other hand, there has been no urgent call on the bed-accommodation which would warrant accelerated discharges of children to homes which in many cases are over-crowded and to conditions which often do not ensure the nutritional and other desiderata of the convalescent period. Anti-scarlatina serum is not given as a routine, but only in the more serious cases. Although no carefully controlled investigations have been possible, the impression is obtained that administration of scarlet fever antitoxin has prevented desquamation in less than half the cases so treated. Complications have been few and trivial in character.

Typhoid. During the year three patients were admitted to the City Hospital alleged to be suffering from typhoid fever. On clinical and bacteriological investigation, however, it was found that in no instance could the diagnosis of typhoid be confirmed.

Small Pox. There were 14 patients admitted during 1931 to the Small Pox Hospital at Pinley. All cases were of the modified type (alastrim), and were from the following areas:—Coventry, 2; Nuneaton, 6; Nuneaton Rural District, 6. The average duration of stay in hospital was 18.6 days. The ages of the patients ranged from 6 years to 49 years (85 per cent. of the

cases were patients aged 20-40 years); 10 were males and 4 females. None of the patients had been vaccinated previously. There was no death from this disease.

City Hospital Staff. The staff at the year-end consisted of 1 Matron; 4 Sisters; 13 Nurses and 16 Domestics. Each new-comer to the staff (both nursing and domestic) is Schick tested, and if found to be susceptible to diphtheria is subsequently immunized. Last year 16 of the staff were tested; 9 were found to be immune and 7 to be Schick positive.

Good results have been achieved by the nursing staff in the State Fever Examinations during the year.

Disinfection and Ambulance Stations. The following figures represent the disinfection and ambulance work done during the year :—

Visits made to houses wherein infectious disease was suspected or notified ...	...	1,330
Patients removed to the City Hospital...	...	392
Patients removed to the Pinley Hospital	...	2
Sick-rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying	...	502
Articles disinfected by steam ...	...	5,600
Mileage of ambulances ...	...	9,650

Hospital Costs.

The maximum number of patients in the City Hospital at any time during the year was 67; and the minimum 24. The average throughout the year was 44.

The current expenses of the City Hospital (including capital charges) during the last financial year ended 31st March, 1931, amounted to £8,021 12s. 9d.; those for the Pinley Hospital to £281 8s. 6d.

During the same period, the sum of £716 6s. 11d. was received on account of admission of patients to the City Hospital from outside areas, and £148 16s. 0d. was similarly received in connexion with Pinley Hospital.

The current expenses (excluding capital charges) of the two hospitals for the year ended 31st December, 1931, totalled £6,809 for the City Hospital, and £341 for the Pinley Hospital, and the income £388 and £150 respectively for the two hospitals.

For the City Hospital the sum above stated (£6,809) for maintenance expenses, divided among the number of patients treated, amounted to 59/2½d. per head per week.

FUTURE NEW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

A perspective view of the future new hospital (152 beds) appears as a frontispiece to this Report. A description of the selected site at Pinley, and of the accommodation to be provided in the hospital, was given in last year's Report. The architectural competition held in connexion with the scheme was decided

during the year under review. There were 161 sets of plans submitted to the appointed assessor, Mr. E. Stanley Hall, F.R.I.B.A. The winning set of plans was that of Mr. Stanley Atkinson (of Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie, 61, South Molton Street, W.1), who was accordingly appointed architect for the hospital. The accepted plans are characterised by a very practical lay-out of the various hospital buildings in relation to the particular form, area and contours of the site.

The plans were subjected to careful examination jointly by the appropriate officers of the Ministry of Health, the City Engineer and the present writer. It was thereafter possible, following approval by the Public Health Committee, to effect certain detailed amendments in the plans. In the latter connexion, due regard was given to the necessity for economies wherever such could be made without assailing the general excellence of the scheme. The principal amendments made in the plans were :—(a) the separate discharge block was eliminated, (b) the ward blocks were approximated—formerly shown as 80ft. apart, they are now to be 50ft. apart, (c) the power block was moved 150ft. nearer the centre of the site, (d) in each ward block, the central duty room was re-arranged in order to enable simultaneous and full observation of the two general wards and of the side wards, (e) the operating theatre unit was moved, and is now shown adjacent one end of the Observation-ward block. A system of panel heating was decided upon.

In September, 1931, the architect prepared the working drawings, and by the end of November the bills of quantities were completed by the appointed quantity surveyors (Messrs. Selby and Sanders, London). At the year-end tender invitations had been issued.

Subject to final approval of the scheme and to the necessary loan sanction therefor by the Ministry of Health, building will commence early during the current year, 1932. Building operations are likely to occupy some eighteen months. The new hospital will thus be ready by the time (1st April, 1934) appointed by agreement for the transfer of the existing Isolation Hospital in Stoney Stanton Road to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital for the purpose of extension of the last-named.

The cost of the new Isolation Hospital (excluding site) will be £123,500. This sum includes architect's and quantity surveyor's fees and like items. The lowest tender for building, as accepted,* was £113,500. Against the cost above-mentioned will be credited the sum to be paid to the Corporation by the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital in respect of the purchase of the existing City Isolation Hospital.

* On January 28th of the current year.

Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS.

Reference was made in last year's report to the conference, convened at Warwick in June, 1930, at which preliminary inquiry was made by several interested authorities anent the possibility of establishing an after-care village settlement for the Midland region. Subsequent detailed deliberation by appointed sub-committees continued into 1931, but considerations of economy were deemed to preclude pursuance of the scheme.

The work of the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee for Tuberculosis has proceeded normally during the year.

During 1931, 243 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 27 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in the City. In addition, 17 cases of pulmonary and 8 cases of non-pulmonary came to notice other than by way of formal notification. There were 147 deaths registered as due to pulmonary tuberculosis, and 12 due to other forms of the disease, giving a death rate of 0.87 for pulmonary and a rate of 0.94 for all forms of tuberculosis. The corresponding rates for 1930 were 0.85 and 0.94 respectively. The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 25 : 159. In each case of failure to notify, the attention of the medical man concerned was drawn to the fact, and a satisfactory explanation was forthcoming.

It is very important that notifying practitioners should give the exact occupations of persons diagnosed as tuberculous. Over a period, such information may well indicate new fields of inquiry anent occupational hazards. During the year under review, a number of phthisis notifications were received having reference to persons engaged in sandblasting. In this connexion a preventive measure of first importance in the engineering shop is the supersession of the sandblasting process by that of shotblasting (see page 122). Certain local firms have already done this, and it is hoped that wherever possible others will follow suit.

Tuberculosis Live Register.

During the year, the Register was examined and brought up to date. In the course of this revision, it was competent to remove 301 names. The number of cases on the Register as at 31st December, 1931, was 1,454 (918 pulmonary; 536 non-pulmonary).

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases of Tuberculosis and Deaths from the Disease during 1931.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
1 ..	..	1	4	2	..	..	2	1
5 ..	2	2	2	2	..	1	..	1
10 ..	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
15 ..	9	15	2	3	5	3	..	..
20 ..	22	28	..	5	16	11	1	1
25 ..	37	25	3	5	21	5	1	1
35 ..	32	20	..	..	26	12	..	1
45 ..	34	9	2	..	21	10	..	..
55 ..	8	6	1	..	7	4	1	1
65 or over	6	1	..	..	3	1	..	..
Totals ..	153	107	15	20	100	47	6	6

The Work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Dr. J. McG. Williams, the Tuberculosis Officer, reports as under :—

“ During 1931 the number of new Coventry patients, including 14 tuberculosis transfers from other areas, examined at or in connection with the Dispensary was 889, as compared with 854 in 1930, and 804 in 1929. The number of new tuberculous cases in 1930 was 199, and in 1931, 212. The actual increase is small, as there were 14 tuberculous patients transferred from other areas in 1931, and only 8 in 1930.

Of the 889 patients examined, 789 attended the Dispensary and 100 were examined in their homes. The total attendances of Coventry patients at the Dispensary amounted to 4,203, and 135 home visits to old patients were made during the year. In 1930 the total number of attendances was 4,053, and in 1929, 3,485.

The Dispensary is open on Tuesdays from 5—8 p.m., and on Fridays from 2—5 p.m., but patients can be seen on other days by appointment, and during 1931 the Dispensary was frequently open on other days for the examination of contacts and old patients, and for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

The only changes in the medical staff occurred at the Memorial Sanatorium. Dr. McKenzie was promoted from Junior to Senior Assistant Medical Officer in January, 1931, and Dr. Desmond was appointed Junior Assistant Medical Officer in that month.

The number of beds at the Memorial Sanatorium is 195 (63 are for advanced cases). In addition, 40 beds for non-pulmonary tuberculosis are provided in Hospitals by the Joint Committee.

A few suitable patients are sent to colonies for treatment and training.

In addition to the following tables, which give the usual information about Coventry patients dealt with under the Joint Committee's scheme, further tables will be found in the appendix to this report :—

New Patients—

Adults	Male	..	307	} 889*
	Female	..	321	
Children	Male	..	131	
	Female	..	130	

New Patients—

Pulmonary—	212	} 889*
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	20
Not Tuberculous	..	..	657
Doubtful (under observation 31st Dec., 1931)	..	..	0

* Including 14 transfers from other areas, all tuberculous.

	On Dispensary Treatment 1st January, 1931.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1931.	Total.
Adults ..	3	4	7
Children ..	0	0	0

Contacts Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful—under observation.
835	9	326	0

Contacts.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Over 15	33	106	139
Under 15	93	103	196

Attendances of Coventry patients	...	4,203 ¹
Attendances of County patients	...	879 ²
		<u>5,082</u>

At the end of 1930 there were no doubtful cases under observation.

¹ Including 62 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

² Including 19 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

Stage of Disease (New Cases).

Tubercle Bacilli not present.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.				Doubtful under observa- tion.	Not Tuber- culous.	Total.
	Tubercle Bacilli present.			Bones and Joints	Abdom- inal	Other Organs	Peri- pheral Glands			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3							
16	52	86	58	6	7	1	6		657	889
212			20							

The 657 non-tuberculous cases are not included in the following tables :—

Age Periods (New Cases).

0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	Over 60.	Total.
3	7	7	35	49	29	22	27	15	17	14	4	3	232

Condition of Teeth (New Cases).

Good, up to 4 Decayed.	More than 4 Decayed.	Pyorrhœa Alveolaris	Dentures, Partial or Complete.	Total.
131	39	14	48	232

Family History of Tuberculosis (New Cases).

Near Relative(s) Tuberculous	Distant Relative(s) Tuberculous.	No Relatives Tuberculous.	Total.
69	19	144	232

Sputum Examinations.—Two thousand one hundred and nineteen (2,119) specimens of sputum were examined in the laboratory at the Dispensary, and 55 specimens were sent to the Lister Institute. The sputum of 197 of the 212 definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis contained tubercle bacilli, four patients had no sputum, and the sputum of 11 patients was negative.

Institutional Treatment.—Information concerning the number of admissions and discharges, average length of stay, and institutions made use of during the year, is given in the following tables :—

Sanatoria :—	Admissions.	Discharges
Memorial Sanatorium	153	147
Hospitals :—		
Manfield, Northamptonshire ...	3	1
Paybody Convalescent Home ...	3	0
Rugby	2	1
Victoria Park London ...	0	1
Woodlands, Birmingham ...	1	1
	<hr/> 162	<hr/> 151

Deaths in Institutions (included in Discharges) :—

Memorial Sanatorium 10

Average duration of treatment, all institutions 31.1 weeks

Average duration of treatment, Memorial Sanatorium 30.9 weeks

Details as to the immediate results of institutional treatment will be found on page 48.

Contributions by Patients.—The Treasurer informs me that the total amount received from Warwickshire and Coventry patients was £298 6s. 9d. The amount received in 1930 was £479 12s. 6d., in 1929, £443 7s. 10d., and in 1928, £376 18s. 0d.

Examinations of 792 patients were carried out with a view to ascertaining their working capacity. The following table gives the number at work, the number fit for light work, and the number not working and unfit for work of any kind :—

Doing some work at date of examination.	Not working. but fit for light work.	Unfit for work of any kind.	Total
351	94	347	792
44.3%	11.9%	43.8%	

Contacts.—Routine examination of contacts was continued, and, as usual, little difficulty was experienced in arranging the examinations. Only 32 contacts failed to keep their appointments. It was found that 9 persons out of 335 examined were tuberculous. Further particulars will be found in the tables earlier in this Report and in Table I., page 47.

Dispensary Treatment.—The number of patients who attended the Dispensary for some form of treatment during the year was seven. Their total attendances were 127.

X-Ray Examinations.—There were 1,022 X-Ray examinations of Coventry patients during 1931. Of these, 1,014 were screen examinations, and eight were photographs. One thousand and fourteen examinations of the chest were made, and

eight examinations of other parts of the body. In 1930 the number of X-Ray examinations was 887.

Shelters.—The Joint Committee continued to make use of the shelters owned by the City Council, as in previous years. On the 31st December, 1931, 11 of the Coventry shelters were in use. During the year, 4 shelters were removed on ceasing to be required, and 4 shelters were erected at new addresses.

Children.—Two hundred and sixty-one (261) children up to the age of 15 were examined at or in connection with the Dispensary. Of these, six were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and seven from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The pulmonary cases were classified into Stage T.B. —, 2; Stage T.B. + 1, 1; Stage T.B. + 2, 2; Stage T.B. + 3, 1.

Dental Treatment.—Particulars of the dental treatment given at the Memorial Sanatorium appear in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent. Three patients on domiciliary treatment had dental treatment during the year.

After Care.—Efforts were made to obtain suitable employment, clothing, and financial help for the necessitous cases, on the same lines as in previous years. There were 246 applications for help. The Tuberculosis Nurse dealt with the cases as follows:—

Financial help	...	...	...	74
Clothing supplied	...	...	...	25
Nursing arrangements	...	...	...	58
Admitted to Convalescent Homes (5) and				
Orphans' Homes (7)	...	...	...	12
Social service	...	...	...	18
Coal tickets obtained	...	...	...	20
Pensions obtained	...	...	...	5
Admitted to Hospitals	...	...	...	7
Unable to help	...	...	...	18
				<hr/>
				246
				<hr/>

The sum of £48 12s. 4d. was given by charitable societies and private individuals interested in certain patients.

The Tuberculosis Nurse made 422 visits to patients' homes, 53 of these being to discharged ex-service men; and the Health Visitors paid 1,853 such visits, of which 36 were to discharged soldiers and sailors.

Extra Nourishment.—The Joint Committee continued to grant extra nourishment to suitable cases. Their expenditure must not exceed £2 per thousand of the population of the area. During the year, the Committee provided extra nourishment for 61 Coventry patients. The Treasurer informs me that £366 9s. 1½d. was spent on extra nourishment for Coventry patients, and £425 19s. 0½d. for Warwickshire patients during the year. In 1930 the amount spent for the whole Joint Committee's area

was £666 18s. 8d., and in 1929, £654 11s. 10d. As a general rule the Committee do not give grants of extra nourishment to patients whose total family income, after deducting the rent, exceeds 10/- per head per week.

Payment of Patients' Travelling Expenses.—The Joint Committee have power to pay the travelling expenses of necessitous patients between their homes and Dispensaries and Sanatoria. During the year the sum of 12/10d. was spent on Coventry patients. This amount does not take into account any expenses in connection with the ambulances at the Memorial Sanatorium.

Co-operation with the General Practitioners continued on a satisfactory basis. The number of reports on insured persons received from panel practitioners during the year was :—On form G.P. 17 (initial report), 98; on form G.P. 36 (progress report), 555; total, 653. In 1930 the numbers were 100, 573, 673.

Orthopædic and Light Treatment.—The number of attendances of patients under the care of the Joint Committee at the Orthopædic Clinic was 250. In 1930 it was 249. Light treatment for those patients needing it, who are not in-patients at the Memorial Sanatorium, is given in the out-patient department of the Sanatorium. The number of attendances of these patients during 1931 was 59, and in 1930 it was 131.

The following information relating to the incidence of, and the deaths from tuberculosis, and the provision made for the treatment of this disease, is taken from the twelfth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, and may be of interest.

The number of new cases of all forms of tuberculosis fell from 73,332 in 1920 to 73,001 in 1930. The number of non-pulmonary cases increased from 15,488 in 1920 to 18,670 in 1930, while the pulmonary cases decreased from 57,844 in 1920 to 54,331 in 1930. The number of new non-pulmonary cases in 1930 was 12 less than in 1929. The number of deaths registered in England and Wales fell from 42,545 in 1920 to 35,745 in 1930. The deaths in 1930 were 2,245 fewer than in 1929.

In England at the end of December, 1930, the tuberculosis work was being carried out in 459 Dispensaries excluding out-patient departments of hospitals and clinics for special forms of treatment. The number of approved Residential Institutions on that date was 504, providing 24,578 beds."

TABLE I.

Annual Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1931.

[illegible]

TABLE II.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

[illegible]

THE MEMORIAL SANATORIUM.

The essential information contained in the 1931 Annual Report on the above by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Corydon Budge, is given below :—

TABLE I.

Warwickshire Patients.

			In Inst. on Jan. 1st. 1931	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Inst.	In Inst. on Dec. 31st 1931
No. of Patients	Adults { M.		48	91	79	13	47
	{ F.		89	68	64	9	34
	Children ...		24	17	17	...	24
No. of Observation Cases	Adults { M.		...	5	5	...	...
	{ F.		...	4	3	...	1
	Children ...		..	3	3	...	...
Total ...	...	...	111	188	171	22	106

Coventry Patients.

No. of Patients	Adults { M.	45	83	73	8	47
	{ F.	22	54	44	2	30
	Children ...	12	7	10	...	9
No. of Observation Cases	Adults { M.	...	5	5	...	...
	{ F.	...	2	2	...	...
	Children ...	1	2	3	...	...
Total ...	...	80	153	137	10	86

TABLE II.

Warwickshire Patients.

Return showing the results of subsequent observation of cases
discharged as doubtful tuberculosis.

For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.							For Non-plumony Tuberculosis.								
Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Totals		
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous	4	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3
Non-tuberculous	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Doubtful
Totals	4	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3

Coventry Patients.

For Pulmonary Tuberculosis							For Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.								
Diagnosis on discharge from observation	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Totals		
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous ..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1
Non-tuberculous ..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2
Doubtful ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	3	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3

TABLE III.

STAGES OF DISEASE.

Warwickshire Patients.

Class Tubercle Bacilli minus	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Non-Pulmonary	Observation
32	23	65	31	9	11

Warwickshire Total 171

Coventry Patients.

Class Tubercle Bacilli minus	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Non-Pulmonary	Observation
10	27	56	31	3	10

Coventry Total 137

TABLE IV.

Condition on Discharge.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

Quiescent.	Non-Quiescent.	Died.	Observation.
47	113	22	11

Warwickshire Total 193

COVENTRY PATIENTS.

Quiescent.	Non-Quiescent.	Died.	Observation.
49	78	10	10

Coventry Total 147

TABLE V.

Duration of Stay.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

No. of patients discharged during 1931, who had more than 12 months treatment	27
" " " " " 6-12 " "	58
" " " " " 3-6 " "	66
" " " " " under 3 " "	31
No. of observation cases discharged during 1931 who had under 4 weeks' observation	8
" " " " " more than 4 " "	3
Total	193

COVENTRY PATIENTS.

No. of patients discharged during 1931, who had more than 12 months treatment	15
" " " " " 6-12 " "	46
" " " " " 3-6 " "	58
" " " " " under 3 " "	18
No. of observation cases discharged during 1931 who had under 4 weeks' observation	4
" " " " " more than 4 " "	6
Total	147
Average duration of stay of Warwickshire patients	31.2 weeks.
" " " " Coventry " "	30.9 " "

(9) *Laboratory*.—The total number of sputum examinations was 1,211. The total number of Pathological examinations made was 33. 1 animal inoculation has been performed.

(10) *X-Ray Work*.—During the year we have made :—

3,229 Screen examinations.

358 Photographs.

The taking of photographs is a great help in determining the most suitable form of treatment.

(11) *Treatment*.—During the year :—

109 patients were treated by Artificial Pneumothorax.

24 " " " with Sanoerysin.

1 patient was treated with Lopion.

9 patients were treated with gold chloride.

47 " " " by Artificial Sunlight (39 adults, 8 children)

Number of Attendances made by Out-patients for special treatment and examinations :—

259 attendances for treatment by Artificial Pneumothorax.

547 " " " " " Sunlight.

11 " " " " " with Sanoerysin.

50 " " " " " of Larynx.

35 " " " " " by examination.

2 " " " " " by gas replacement.

904 Total attendances.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.—During the year 1931, forty-seven patients were treated by artificial sunlight, the cases being as follows :—

Lupus	..	..	..	..	8 adults and 2 children
Tuberculous Abdomen	..	..	..	..	8 6 ..
„ Glands	..	..	..	..	6 ..
„ Joints	..	..	..	..	7 ..
Sinus (Rectal)	..	..	..	..	6 ..
Chilblains	..	..	..	..	4 ..

As is shown by the foregoing report, the year has been one of great activity in all departments.

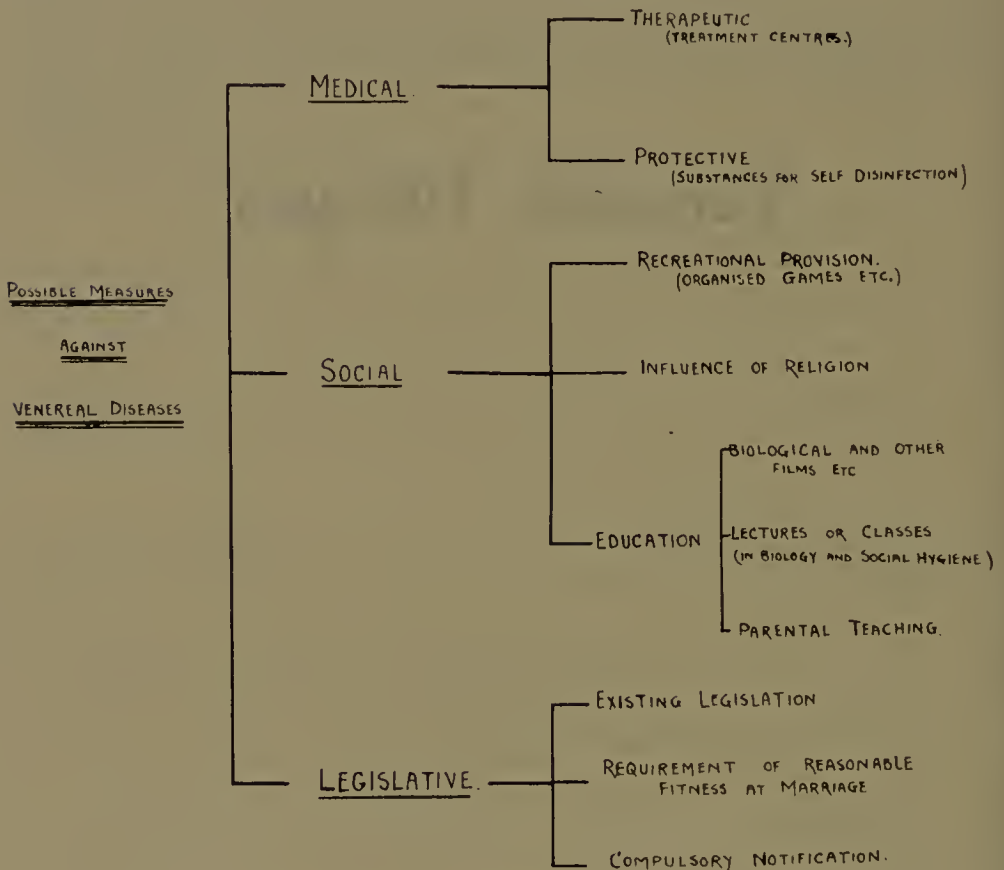
Every endeavour has been made to keep the medical work of the Sanatorium abreast of all recent developments.

The use of artificial pneumothorax in the treatment of the more advanced cases has been extended, with favourable results, and the work of the out-patient department has thus been considerably increased. That this work is on the right lines is shown by the manner in which patients with advanced disease are now able to remain at work, keeping fit and well, when formerly many of them would have been living in a state of semi-invalidism in their homes.”

Venereal Diseases

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The work of the Venereal Diseases Centre at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital proceeded normally during the year. At the end of 1931 there were 217 males and 138 females under treatment or observation at the clinic. There is no evidence of any decline in the incidence locally of venereal disease, and measures of prevention need therefore to be applied with increasing vigour. The possible scope of such measures will be seen from the diagram below. A wide field of service is here presented, in which religion, medicine and education can join forces in complementary fashion.



As regards treatment by private medical practitioners, there are 20 of the latter on the approved list and eligible to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes. In this connexion 15 doses of novarsenobillon, 93 doses of stabilarsan, 24 doses of sulphostab, 20 doses of neo-salvarsan, 112 doses of neo-kharsivan, and 28 doses of myo-salvarsan were supplied during the year.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTALS	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	479	242	...	...	274	66	45	15	798	323
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	17	8	...	...	12	3	...	...	29	11
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—										
Syphilis, primary ...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1
" secondary ...	26	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	16
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	12	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	19
" all later stages ...	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	16
" congenital ...	22	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	28
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ...	...	...	...	...	88	27	...	...	88	27
" later ...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...
Conditions other than venereal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	26	87	26
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection ...	5	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	8	4
TOTAL—Items 1, 2, 3 and 4	601	332	...	...	392	98	132	41	1125	471
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15) ...	6	1	...	...	36	15	121	39	163	55
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment, and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—										
Syphilis, primary ...	38	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	22
" secondary ...	72	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	73
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	131	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	24
" all later stages ...	59	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	58
" congenital ...	71	...	...	...	145	34	...	...	145	34
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ...	...	...	...	...	43	1	...	...	43	1
" later ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item 15) ...	39	11	...	...	86	13	...	...	125	24
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of Private practitioners ...	41	28	...	...	20	14	...	...	61	42
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	114	115	...	...	62	21	11	2	217	138
Grand total ...	601	332	...	...	392	98	132	41	1125	471

Grand total

10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :— Syphilis, primary secondary latent in 1st year of infection all later stages congenital	6 11 15 10 12	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	6 11 15 10 12	6 19 24 16 26			
11. Number of attendances :— (a) for individual attention of the medical officers (b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	2421 ...	2265 ...	... ...	1283 3720	229 1405	242 ...	75 ...	3946 3720	2569 1405	6515 5125
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		2421	2265	...	5003	1634	242	75	7666	11640
12. In-patients :— (a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year (b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	7 108	4 93	... ...	7 117	...	2 ...	...	16 225	4 93	20 318
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	Under 1 year		5 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	4	3	6	1	6	13	6	11	22	28
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :— (a) Names of preparations (b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) (c) Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis	Arsenobenzene Compounds		Stabilarsan and Sulphostab		Bismuth					
	2743		2743		2174					
	727		727		519					
15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V ₂₁ as amended by Memo. V _{21A} followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhœa? If not, in what way are they modified?	Yes.		Memo. V. 21, since latter part of year 1931. Previously 3 negative Wassermanns at 3, 6 and 9 months interval after cessation of all treatment.							

16. Pathological Work :—

- (a) Number of Specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the Treatment Centre ...
 (b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...

	Microscopical		Serum Tests	
	for spirochetes	for gonococci	Wassermann	Others for Syphills
...
13	277	294	3	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

* Name of County or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings	County of Warwickshire	County Borough of Coventry.	Total	* Name of County or Country Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings	County of Warwickshire	County Borough of Coventry.	Total
A. Number of cases in Item 3 from each area found to be suffering from :—				B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ...	2272	9368	11640
Syphilis ...	45	135	180	C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area ...	211	107	318
Soft Chancre ...	25	105	130	D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	444	2299	2743
Gonorrhoea ...	23	90	113				
Conditions other than venereal ...							
TOTAL ...	93	330	423				

The figures given under heading 6, 7 and 8 are somewhat large for one year, but they include a number of cases which should have been struck off in previous years and which came to light during a special overhaul of records undertaken in 1931.

Maternity and Child Welfare

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The local scheme of partnership between municipal and voluntary enterprise in this sphere was outlined in the 1930 Report. The arrangements were initiated on April 1st, 1930, and have worked very smoothly since. The maternity and child welfare branch of public health offers very suitable opportunity to voluntary endeavour as a supplement to official services. In this connexion, the local arrangement is a happy one.

On September 9th, 1931, a new voluntary centre at Tile Hill was inaugurated. Sessions are held weekly in the Tile Hill and Westwood Memorial Hall, and a health visitor of the Department attends each meeting. The Voluntary Committee provide medical attendance.

The various Centres in the City, with times of session and places of meeting, are summarized below.

I.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre.	Day of Meeting.	Hours.
Barrack Square	Each afternoon Monday to Friday	2—4.30 p.m.
"Dunsmoor," 55, Holyhead Road ...	Wednesday and Friday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Leicester Causeway, St. Mark's Parish Room...	Monday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Lower Stoke, Parish Room, Bray's Lane	Tuesday afternoons...	2—4.30 p.m.
Holbrooks, Wesleyan Chapel, Narrow Lane, nr. Lockhurst Lane	Alternate Wednesday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Stoke Heath, Church Room, Heath Road	Wednesday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Longford. Drill Hall, Hurst Road ...	Alternate Thursday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Tile Hill, Tile Hill and Westwood Memorial Hall	Wednesday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.

II.—ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Clinic.	Day of Meeting.	Hours.
Barrack Square ...	Every Friday afternoon	2-30—4-30 p.m.
"Dunsmoor," 55, Holyhead Road ...	2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings in each month...	6-30 p.m.

Municipal Welfare Centre, Barrack Square.

The following figures relate to attendances at the Centre during 1931 :—

Total number of individual cases who attended	2,290	{ Children under 1 year—1,341. Children, 1-5 years—949.
Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year. (Mother and baby count as one)	23,942	{ Children under 1 year—12,912. Children, 1-5 years—11,030.
Total number of new babies attending during the year	1,071	{ 1,173.
Total number of new toddlers from 1 to 5 years	102	
Average attendances per week ...	479	

DOCTOR'S CONSULTATIONS.

(These figures are included in the above) :

Total number of individual cases seen	903
Total number of consultations ...	1,563

Maternity outfits have been provided for those requiring them and 22 were sold during the year.

As in previous years, by arrangement with the Education Committee, selected girls between the ages of 13 and 14 years attended at the Centre as part of their domestic science course. In this connexion 231 girls attended during the year.

Assisted Voluntary Centres.

There are seven assisted voluntary Centres operating in the City, viz. :—

(a) Dunsmoor.	} Coventry Voluntary Welfare Centres.
(b) Leicester Causeway.	
(c) Lower Stoke.	
(d) Stoke Heath.	} Each conducted by a Voluntary Committee.
(e) Holbrook Lane.	
(f) Longford.	
(g) Tile Hill.	

The Public Health Department supplies medical and nursing services to all the above save Longford and Tile Hill, to which nursing services only are provided.

It is a pleasure to express appreciation to the voluntary workers connected with all the above centres, for their excellent work during the year.

The following figures for 1931 relate to the voluntary centres above mentioned :—

Assisted Voluntary Centre.	No. of Sessions held.	No. of New Cases attending.	No. of Individual Cases attending.		Total No. of Attendance (Mother and Baby count as one).
			Under 1 year	1—5 years	
Dunsmoor	97	323	210	326	6474
Leicester Causeway ..	46	177	104	210	3110
Lower Stoke	45	192	151	223	3938
Holbrooks	25	159	126	116	1631
Stoke Heath	48	170	208	160	2869
Longford	23	106	134	42	1258
*Tile Hill	14	51	23	28	218
Totals	298	1178	956	1105	19498

* Opened September 19th, 1931.

Ante-Natal Services.

Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic.

This clinic is conducted by Mr. S. A. Ballantyne, a gynæcological specialist, who held 1,144 consultations during the year. The average attendance per session was 23.

Of the 478 cases seen, 338 were maternity bed cases booked for either the Municipal Hospital or the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital; 62 cases were sent by midwives; 72 came of their own accord, and 6 were sent by medical men.

As from May, 1931, an additional session per month was arranged at this clinic.

Voluntary Ante-Natal Clinic, Dunsmoor (*Coventry Voluntary Welfare Centres*).

Dr. Humpherson kindly conducted this clinic in an honorary capacity during the year, and thanks are due to her for valuable services.

The total number of attendances during 1931 was 347. The average attendance per session was 15.

Maternity Beds.

The call for hospital maternity beds tends to increase. A feature of local policy is that Corporation cases (maternity) are

divided between the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and the Municipal Hospital. This arrangement ensures that the nursing staffs of both hospitals have facilities for ample training in midwifery. During 1931, upon the completion of the new Nurses' Home at the Municipal Hospital, the old Nurses' Home there became vacant. A scheme was thereupon prepared for the adaptation of a part of the last-named building for maternity work. It is proposed to carry the scheme into effect during the current year. In the first instance, only the existing maternity bed accommodation in the Hospital buildings proper will be transferred to the old Nurses' Home. This will accord greatly improved conditions to maternity cases treated at the Municipal Hospital, and will render available for general cases the ward hitherto set apart for maternity in the main hospital block. The capital cost of the initial adaptation of the old Nurses' Home is estimated to be £643, and the future annual cost of the added services £650.

The following figures relate to maternity cases admitted to the voluntary and municipal hospitals during the year. There were 94 cases waiting at the beginning of the year, and 383 were booked during the year. Of the 369 cases actually admitted, 186 went to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and 183 to the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital.

Convalescent Home Treatment for Mothers.

Three cases were sent for an appropriate period to St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington-on-Sea, and were able to take their infants with them.

Dental Treatment.

Dental treatment for young children between the ages of 3 and 5 years has been continued at the School Clinic by permission of the Education Committee. In this connexion, 54 children were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres and were appropriately treated by the School Dentists.

Orthopædic Treatment.

During the year, 21 orthopædic cases were ascertained among the children attending the Welfare Centres, viz. :—Genu valgum (knock knee), 2; congenital dislocation of hip, 3; genu varum (bow leg), 6; flat feet, 4; rickets, 3; infantile paralysis, 1; deformity of feet (talipes), 2.

Home Visiting.

Existing arrangements for the visiting of both (a) infants under one year of age, and (b) children between the ages of one and five years, are deemed to be adequate.

First visits paid by the Health Visitors to mothers numbered 2,384. These visits are timed to take place within two weeks of the birth of the baby, or after the midwife or doctor has ceased to attend.

Re-visits.

During the first twelve months frequent re-visits are made to the infant, more especially to the poorly ones, and when necessary the mother is urged to get medical advice. The number of re-visits to children up to one year of age was 9,329, and 13,997 visits were made in respect of children between the ages of one and five years; this, together with first visits and re-visits, makes a total of 25,710.

Transferred Births.

The names and addresses of 188 infants and young children who left the City were notified to the Medical Officers of Health of the areas of destination, and 58 were notified as coming to live in the City.

Notification of Births Act.

During the year, 597 notifications of live births occurring in their practices were received from doctors, 1,858 from midwives, and one birth was notified by the parent.

Still Births.

During 1931, the number of still-births was 101; of these, 74 were registered upon a doctor's certificate and 27 upon a midwife's certificate. 100 of these were notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The number of still-births is approximately 4 per cent. of the total births notified.

BIRTHS VISITED DURING THE YEAR 1931. Total number, 2,384.

	Totals.
Kind of feeding—	
(1) Entirely breast-fed	1980
(2) Hand and breast-fed	124
(3) Entirely hand-fed	259
(4) Unclassified	21
Kind of food—(when hand-fed)—	
(1) Fresh cow's milk and water	122
(2) „ „ and barley water	27
(3) „ „ with Patent Foods	50
(4) Dried Milk	141
(5) Condensed Milk	43
Class of house : rent—	
(1) Up to 10/-	601
(2) Above 10/-	1763
(3) Unclassified	20
(4) Houses found overcrowded	267

Supervision of Midwives.

Of the 54 midwives who notified their intention to practise in 1931, 4 have acted only as maternity nurses, 4 are working in institutions, 2 live outside the City but practise in the Coventry area, while 1 did not practise. Of these, 51 were trained and 3 untrained.

During the year, 184 visits have been made to midwives by the Superintendent Health Visitor for the purpose of inspecting books, bags, instruments, etc., and of making enquiry into cases of infectious illness in their respective practices.

The figures show that 2,009 cases have been attended by midwives during the year; of these, 151 occurred outside the City area and 1,858 within the City. Of the latter, 419 were doctors' cases where a midwife was also in attendance. Thus 1,439 cases in the City were attended by midwives alone. 89 of the above births took place in maternity nursing homes.

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the City :—

(1) Laying out the dead	5
(2) Still-births	34
(3) Artificial feeding	22
(4) Liability to be a source of infection ...	18
(5) Notification of death	16

(1) *Still-births*.—15 macerated; 12 not macerated; 7 doubtful.

PERIOD OF GESTATION.

6 months.	7 months.	7½ months.	8 months.	8½ months.	9 months.
1	8	1	7	3	14

PRESENTATIONS.

Vertex.	Breech.	Face.	Foot.	Not stated.
20	4	4	3	3

(2) *Artificial Feeding*.—Reasons for recourse to artificial feeding :—

By doctor's orders	3
Inverted nipples	5
Poverty of mother's milk	1
At patient's request	3
Mammary abscess	1
Illness of mother	7
Premature infant	1
Death of mother	1

(3) *Notifications of Death.*—The number of infant deaths notified by midwives was 15; 11 of these were deaths of infants one week old or under; 4 being less than 24 hours.

Medical Assistance.

Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during the twelve months numbered 519.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
14	5	9	13	1	Nil.	Nil.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

Eighteen cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year. Five were midwives' cases where a doctor was called in, six were doctors' cases, and seven were booked hospital maternity cases. Seven cases were admitted to the Municipal Hospital, and seven to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, while four cases were nursed at home. Four deaths were registered as due to this condition.

Twenty-seven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. Four were midwives' cases where a doctor was called in, six were doctors' cases, while the remaining 17 were hospital cases. In connection with these notifications, four requests were made by medical men for admission of cases to hospital. Seven cases were nursed in the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital and fourteen in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. Four deaths were registered as due to this condition.

During the year, arrangements were continued with the three local nursing associations for the services of their district nurses to be available for the nursing of cases of these diseases as required.

Part 1.—Children Act, 1908.

(A). Notification :—

(i.) Number of foster parents on the Register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year	...	...	43
(b) at the end of the year	...	...	48

(ii.) Number of children on the Register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year	...	...	43
(b) at the end of the year	..	...	49
(c) who died during the year	...	...	Nil.
(d) on whom inquests were held during the year			Nil.
New cases during the year	...	...	27
Total cases for 1931	...	...	70
Children legally adopted	...	...	4
„ returned to their mothers	...	...	8
„ transferred to other Local Authorities			5
„ who have arrived at the age of 7 years			4
Total cases removed	...	...	21

(B). Visiting :—

(i.) Number of Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year :—

(a) Health Visitors	...	...	12
(b) Female, other than Health Visitors	...		Nil.
(c) Male	...	...	Nil.

(ii.) Number of persons or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) ... Nil.

(C). Number of cases in which proceedings were taken during the year ... Nil.

(D). Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year ... Nil.

(E). Number of orders obtained during the year ... Nil.

The duties under Part I. of the Children Act were transferred to the Public Health Committee on April 1st, 1930. All the health visitors of the Department are appointed Visitors under the Act.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

Under the provision of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, there are registered in the City :—

Maternity Homes	...	...	12
Maternity and General Nursing Homes	...	...	2
Nursing Homes	...	...	2
			—
Total	...	...	16
			—

Three Maternity Homes were closed during 1931. Three new applications for registration of Maternity Homes were received and all were approved. No application for exemption from registration was received.

During the year, 35 visits of inspection were made to premises registered under the Act.

Classification of Visits made by Health Visitors.

	1930	1931
Notified Births visited ...	2,334	2,369
Re-visits to Notified Births (to infants under 12 months) ...	8,951	9,329
Re-visits to Notified Births (to children 1 to 5 years) ...	12,772	13,997
Visits to children under Part I. Children Act ...	—	189
Ante-natal Visits { First ...	397	547
{ Subsequent ...	119	123
Still-births enquired into ...	46	95
Tuberculosis visits ...	1 817	1,853
Other Infectious Diseases visited ...	256	196
Visits to Midwives ...	141	184
Visits to Mentally Deficient Cases ...	274	411
Visits to Nursing Homes ...	—	35
Miscellaneous visits ...	290	162
Totals ...	27,397	29,490

Maternal Mortality and Morbidity.

Reference was made in the 1930 Report, to the Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity, and to the subsequent Ministry of Health Circular 1167 and the accompanying Memorandum. A report on the local position was placed before the Public Health Committee in December, 1930. As a result, an additional session per month was inaugurated as from May, 1931, at the Ante-natal Clinic, Barrack Square. Sessions are now held every Friday afternoon. During the year under review also, the co-operation of the local branch of the National Council of Women was obtained in the matter of educational work on prevention of maternal sickness and wastage. In this connexion, the branch nominated two voluntary lecturers, Mrs. N. L. Robinson, M.A., and Mrs. Glover, who have kindly agreed to deliver talks from time to time to various women's organizations, and certain lecture engagements had already been made or fulfilled before the year-end.

A series of lectures by officers of the Department to the local practising midwives was arranged, and three lectures of the series had been given as at 31st December last.

The accompanying table shows the extent of maternal mortality in the City during the past few years.

Maternal Mortality.

COVENTRY. Maternal Deaths: No of Births Registered; Deaths of Mothers per 1,000 Children Born in the 13 years, 1919—1931.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Puerperal Fever ...	5	4	2	2	4	2	7	4	3	2	3	7	5
Abortion... ..	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	3	—	3	2	3
Puerperal Nephritis ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage of Pregnancy ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ectopic Gestation ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other Accidents of Pregnancy	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—
Other Accidents of Childbirth	4	2	10	—	1	2	1	—	1	3	2	3	4
Puerperal Embolism ...	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	2	—
Puerperal Convulsions ...	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
No. of MATERNAL DEATHS ...	14	8	18	6	9	9	10	10	10	11	10	17	15
No. of Births ...	2486	3250	2836	2442	2217	2113	2178	2116	2065	2327	2434	2417	2493
Deaths of Mothers per 1,000 Births ...	5.63	2.46	6.34	2.45	4.06	4.25	4.59	4.72	4.84	4.72	4.10	7.03	6.01

Housing

HOUSING.

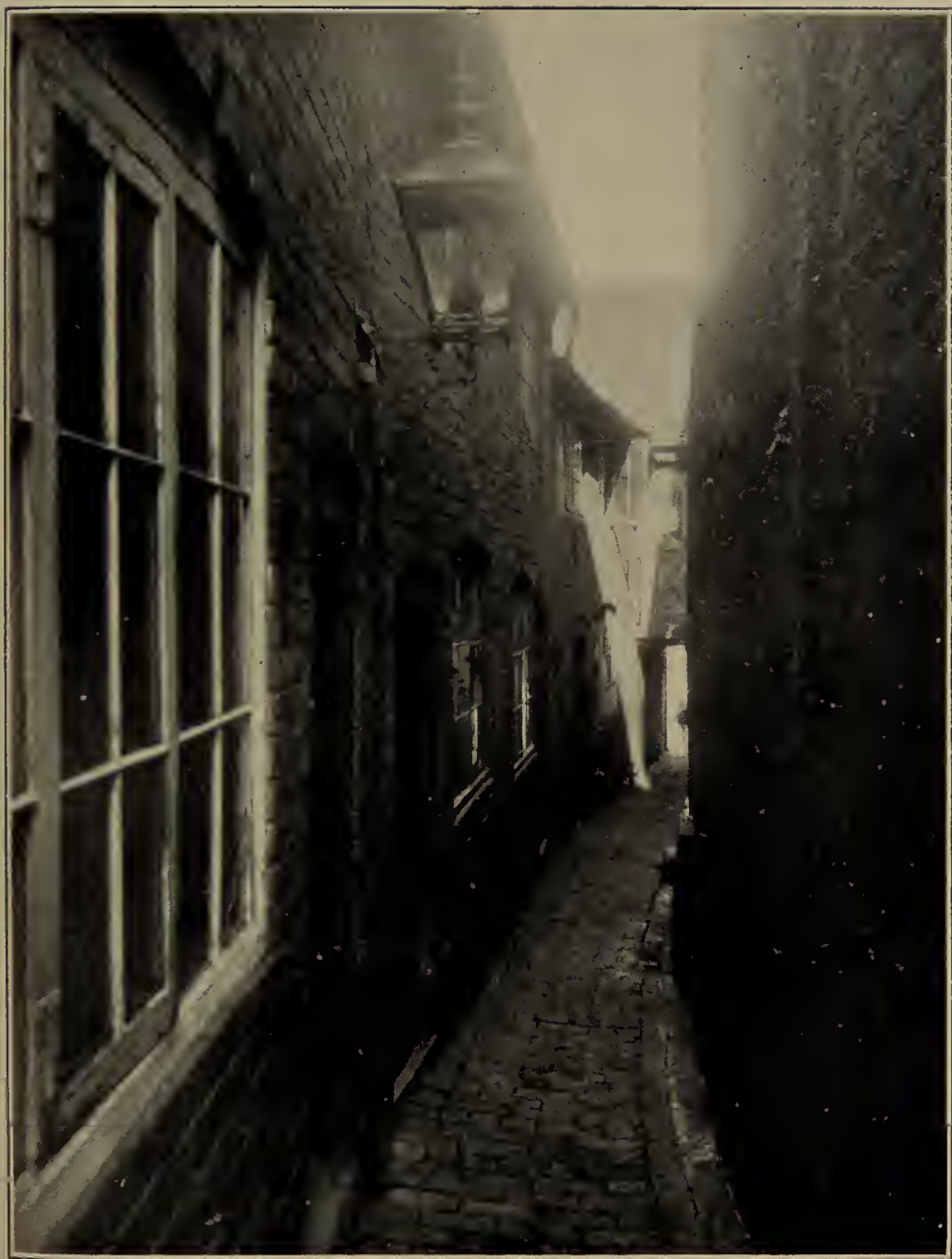
Since the war, the City has faced great difficulties in the matter of housing. Leeway to be made up after the war years was everywhere a factor, but few towns have experienced in addition the large proportional increase of population which has obtained in Coventry. Thus it is that the Housing Committee have been always fully occupied in meeting the needs of the houseless, and have had little or nothing to spare for re-housing persons from unfit houses. Up to 1931 this lack of alternative accommodation has been the stumbling-block in any attempt at clearance of unfit dwellings. The 1930 Housing Act demanded an energetic review of the position. It was decided locally that the Public Health Committee should assume responsibility for the provision of houses in which to accommodate persons displaced from any clearance area. In April, 1931, a re-housing site was accordingly obtained at Stoke Aldermoor, and by the year-end the roads and sewers on the site had been completed. In July, 1931, plans were approved for the erection on the site of 200 houses, viz. :—

Type.	Total.	Number to be proceeded with immediately.
With 3 bedrooms	150	80
With 4 bedrooms	20	10
Special, for aged persons ..	30	10
	200	100

In November, 1931, a tender of £28,269 was accepted for the erection of the first 100 houses. On January 7th, 1932, the Ministry of Health accorded sanction to the loan, and the houses are now in course of erection. The completion of these houses during the current year will enable a welcome commencement in the matter of local slum clearance.

Clearance Areas (Section 1, Housing Act, 1930).

In early 1931, two small areas—the St. John Street Area and the Much Park Street Area—were systematically inspected and reported upon. In September, 1931, these areas were represented, and in December the City Council made Clearance Orders in respect of them. The areas together comprise 68 houses, for the most part arranged—or rather massed together—in congested “courts.” The accompanying photographs show typical portions of each area. It is hoped to clear these areas during the current year and to re-house, on the Stoke Aldermoor estate above mentioned, the persons displaced. There are 220 persons (76 men, 75 women, and 69 children) at present in occupation of the areas in question.



A PART OF THE COVENTRY NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA (MUCH PARK STREET.)



A PART OF THE COVENTRY NO. 2 CLEARANCE AREA (ST. JOHN STREET.)

Reconditioning and Repair of Unfit Houses.

It will be seen, from the figures given, that the greatest number of housing defects have been remedied without service of formal notices. Where a house is inspected by the district inspector and found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation, an informal notice or letter is sent to the owner or agent concerned, drawing attention to the defects existing at the property, and offering to meet him on the site in order to decide upon the best method for remedying the defects. This procedure is much appreciated by property owners, and, by explaining the benefits to be obtained from thoroughly sound repair work, it is frequently possible to arrange for a comprehensive scheme of reconditioning to be carried out which may exceed the bare legal requirements.

Of the 794 houses made fit during the year as a result of informal action, 170 were drastically reconditioned following the service of informal notices under the Housing Act. It is only where informal notices and persuasion have failed, or where demolition is considered necessary, that it is decided to take formal action.

The 25 formal notices for repairs under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, relate to two groups of property. One of these groups could almost be described as a small "improvement area," for, although it was not dealt with as such, it includes 20 houses, and the improvements undertaken are very extensive. This work was well advanced at the end of the year.

Demolition of Individual Unfit Houses (*Section 19, Housing Act, 1930*).

During the year, 27 Demolition Orders were made under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930. Of the 27 unfit houses covered by the respective Orders, 6 had been actually demolished at the year end.

Other Demolitions.

In addition to the number of unfit houses which were demolished under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, there were 56 other unfit houses demolished. Of these, 8 were demolished voluntarily after they were inspected and reported upon, but before Demolition Orders could be made. The remaining 48 were demolished for street and other improvement schemes, and most of such houses were of the slum type and had been inspected under the Housing Acts.

There were also 185 hostels demolished by the Corporation in pursuance of their programme under which 251 hostels have been demolished in the past four years, and which aims at the demolition of the remaining 576 hostels belonging to them within the next few years. Of the remaining 576 hostels, 107 are closed and awaiting demolition.

These hostels were erected by the Government during the war for the accommodation of munition workers and were never

intended to serve as permanent dwellings. There were originally 1,204 hostels, and 827 were taken over by the Corporation, whilst the remaining 377 were acquired from H.M. Office of Works by private individuals and Estate companies. They have been referred to in detail in previous Annual Reports.

Housing Statistics, Year 1931.

The following information is given in the form required by the Ministry of Health, viz. :—

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	2,051
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose				3,007
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	917
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose				1,087
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	139
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	977

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	794
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A.—*Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	25*
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	...	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	Nil.

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	168
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Compliance with all these notices was in progress at the year-end.

- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | 168 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | | | | Nil. |

C.—*Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | 27 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | 9 |

D.—*Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |

E.—*Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—*

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | | | Nil. |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | ... | ... | Nil. |

F.—*Proceedings under Section 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—*

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | 1 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | Nil. |

The Housing Director kindly gives the following information concerning new houses :—

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| (a) Total | ... | ... | 1,095 |
| (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :— | | | |
| (1) By the Local Authority | ... | ... | 288 |
| (2) By other bodies or persons | ... | ... | Nil. |

PLANS APPROVED.

Year ending 30th Nov.	Houses.	Factories and Workshops	Alterations and Additions.	Miscellaneous	Public Buildings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schools.	Streets.	Totals.
1907	1275	70	45	105	1	0	1	4	35	1536
1908	1084	16	42	94	2	1	1	0*	17	1257
1909	1030	40	54	111	1	1	0	2	4	1243
1910	1205	34	62	141	2	0	1	2	30	1477
1911	1386	40	62	147	8	0	0	2	5	1650
1912	622	69	102	140	3*	0	0	3	16	955
1913	1236	75	98	113	7	0	0	1*	15	1543
1914	1189	43	91	118	2	1	0	4	3	1451
1915	510	77	46	119	2*	2	0	0*	6	762
1916	163	75	55	86	1	0	0	0	2	382
1917	287	69	34	46	3	0	0	0	8	447
1918	71	41	27	50	0	0	0	0	0	189
1919	126	63	54	272	2*	0	0	0	1	518
1920	686	55	55	308	0	0	0	0	2	1106
1921	36	20	34	122	0	0	0	6	0	218
1922	127	27	51	141	1	0	1	0	1	349
1923	408	39	42	121	0	1	0	1	3	615
1924	539	23	32	246	0	0	0	2	2	814
1925	1159	33	49	203	1	0	0	1	3	1449
1926	1037	21	61	205	0	0	0	0	40	1364
1927	869	23	90	281	0	2	1	4	7	1277
1928	1228	31	112	217	6	1	1	0	15	1611
1929	1479	27	116	239	2	0	0	0	23	1886
1930	1743	18	114	265	3	2	0	0	33	2178
1931	1408	7	94	216	1	0	0	0	10	1736

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

1907	1010	48	20	32	2	0	0	1	18	1131
1908	1188	26	21	44	2	0	2	1	7	1291
1909	1169	32	28	49	5	0	0	1	14	1298
1910	959	45	20	61	2	0	0	0	13	1100
1911	1211	39	46	66	4	1	0	4*	19	1390
1912	894	67	53	99	2	0	0	0	5	1120
1913	838	67	60	80	12	0	0	4*	10	1071
1914	927	32	56	82	1	2*	0	1	14	1115
1915	785	46	50	85	2	0	0	1	7	976
1916	418	49	27	26	2*	1	0	1	8	532
1917	176	62	24	19	1	0	0	0	3	285
1918	251	29	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	294
1919	125	42	21	83	1	0	0	0	0	272
1920	277	55	27	103	0	0	0	0	6	468
1921	367	22	11	52	0	0	0	6	9	467
1922	223	11	20	85	1	0	0	1*	7	348
1923	122	15	25	131	0	0	1	0	5	299
1924	324	16	20	206	0	0	2	1	4	573
1925	536	13	31	134	0	1	0	1	30	746
1926	877	20	51	176	0	0	0	1	21	1146
1927	1328	18	65	247	0	0	0	0	7	1665
1928	1128	25	98	253	4	0	2	3	23	1536
1929	1611	25	111	252	2	1	1	0	16	2019
1930	1312	15	110	244	1	0	0	0	48	1730
1931	†1095	9	88	137	2	2	0	1	13	1347

* The total of 1408 houses for which plans have been approved comprises :—

822 houses for Private Enterprise.
 486 " " the Corporation Housing Schemes.
 100 " " the Re-housing Scheme in connection with the Coventry Clearance Orders under the Housing Act 1930.
 1408

† The total of 1095 houses completed comprises :—

783 houses for Private Enterprise.
 288 " " the Corporation Housing Schemes.
 24 " " the Re-housing Scheme in connection with the Street Schemes.
 1095

The figures are for the year ended 30th November, 1931.

Sanitary Circumstances

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

BY W. R. MARTIN, CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

During the past year there has been a marked increase in the number of inspections made, and also in the number of sanitary improvements effected, and although the number of notices issued has increased, it is gratifying to record that in only one instance was it found necessary to institute Magisterial proceedings to enforce compliance.

Systematic Inspection.

The work of systematically inspecting working class houses in the older parts of the City has been continued, and a detailed record kept of each house so inspected. This branch of inspectors' work has resulted in the detection and rectification of many important sanitary defects, as will be seen from the tables.

Sanitary Survey in Added Area (1928 Extension).

The task of making a house-to-house survey of the conditions existing in the added area in connexion with sanitary conveniences, drainage arrangements, and water supply, has taken a considerable amount of the inspectors' time. Numerous complaints have called for investigation relating to inadequate drainage, cesspools, polluted wells, refuse disposal, and nuisances arising from the keeping of pigs, etc. Cesspools, particularly at houses provided with baths, are frequently the cause of serious nuisance, and in this connexion, reference may be made to the Butt Lane district, in which 66 houses, formerly provided with cesspools, have now been connected with the main sewer.

Rivers and Streams.

The small river Sherbourne traverses the City from west to east. Under the direction of the City Engineer the course of the stream through the town is periodically cleared and cleansed. It will be of interest to note that during the past year complaints were received that pollution was reaching the river Avon by means of a stream which passes through the City. The matter was very carefully investigated in conjunction with the City Engineer's Department, and it was found that, whilst the polluted stream actually passes through the City, the pollution occurred outside the City boundary, and was discovered to be due (1) to acid liquor percolating from a large chemical refuse tip, and (2) to coal dross from a neighbouring colliery. Although on the site

of the tip referred to there is a purifying plant continually at work dealing with the chemical liquor, a quantity was nevertheless getting into the stream. The matter was taken up with the owners of the tip and prompt action was taken by them, which will probably have the desired effect. It is satisfactory to record that the stream has since been directed into re-inforced concrete pipes along the whole site of the pollution, a distance of approximately 400 yards. Two re-inforced concrete tanks, each designed to hold 15,000 gallons, are being constructed for further treating the liquor, and in addition a concrete wall is in course of erection which will act as a barrier in preventing any further escape of liquor into the stream. In regard to coal dross pollution, this was taken up with the colliery management concerned, with the result that the settling tanks receiving the dross-laden water from the coal-washing plant, were placed under strict supervision, and improvements were made in the arrangement of the baffles and screens in the tanks further to encourage the precipitation of the coal dross before the water enters the stream.

Water.

Particulars as to the City's water supplies appeared in the 1930 Report. The new Extension Scheme in connexion therewith, which was also outlined in last year's Report was officially inaugurated on September 17th, 1931. For full particulars, the reader is referred to a very interesting brochure issued by the City Water Department at the time of the Inauguration.

During the year, the City water supply has been satisfactory in respect of both quantity and quality.

The City Water Manager has kindly supplied the following note :—

“ During the twelve months, 1,731,534,000 gallons of water have been supplied from the public sources; of this, 422,195,000 gallons were supplied from Spon End, and 586,030,000 gallons from Shustoke, whilst 254,161,000 gallons have been supplied from Whitley, these being the main sources of supply.

Of the total amount, it is estimated that 1,506,363,665 gallons were used in the City; a daily average of 4,127,021 gallons, or 24.94 gallons per head per day. 491 new services have been laid on to build and supply 1,280 houses and 52 other buildings; applications have been received for water supply to 1,248 houses and 53 various completed buildings, in which are included 1,805 water-closets and 1,295 new baths. All the foregoing are within the City.”

There follow the tabulated results of water analyses made during the year :—

Results of Analyses expressed in parts per 100,000.

SPON END.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Tem- porary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
1931.										
Jan. 7	0.0018	0.0020	1.8	0.40	0.008	44.2	15.5	15.5	31.0	Satisfactory
Feb. 4	0.0008	0.0012	1.8	0.08	0.004	44.4	15.5	16.5	32.0	Do.
Mar. 4	0.0008	0.0014	2.0	0.16	0.004	45.0	15.5	15.5	31.0	Do.
April 1	0.0008	0.0012	2.0	0.12	0.004	47.4	13.0	14.5	27.5	Do.
May 6	0.0012	0.0020	2.0	0.20	0.004	49.4	15.0	15.0	30.0	Do.
June 3	0.0008	0.0008	1.8	0.24	0.008	42.6	15.5	16.5	32.0	Do.
July 8	0.0008	0.0008	2.0	0.16	0.004	46.6	14.5	16.5	31.0	Do.
Aug. 13	0.0012	0.0008	2.0	0.20	0.004	49.4	15.5	16.0	31.5	Do.
Sept. 9	0.0012	0.0008	2.2	Trace	0.004	48.2	14.5	16.5	31.0	Do.
Oct. 7	0.0004	0.0016	2.1	0.08	0.004	48.2	15.5	15.5	31.0	Do.
Nov. 4	0.0008	0.0026	1.9	0.04	0.004	49.2	14.5	16.5	31.0	Do.
Dec. 9	0.0012	0.0012	2.1	0.04	0.004	45.0	12.0	9.0	31.0	Do.

WHITLEY.

Whitley Water after treatment with "Chloros."

1931.										Free Chlorine nil
Jan. 7	0.0006	0.0022	4.3	0.44	0.011	71.2	14.5	29.0	43.5	Satisfactory
Feb. 4	0.0008	0.0012	4.0	0.16	0.004	76.8	16.0	30.0	46.0	Do.
Mar. 4	0.0006	0.0024	4.4	0.16	0.004	70.0	20.5	23.5	44.0	Do.
April 1	0.0008	0.0008	4.2	0.40	0.004	75.0	20.0	23.0	43.0	Do.
May 6	0.0012	0.0012	4.4	0.28	0.004	76.6	21.5	22.5	44.0	Do.
June 3	0.0004	0.0004	4.2	0.44	0.004	74.0	22.5	23.0	45.5	Do.
July 8	0.0008	0.0008	4.2	0.60	0.004	77.2	21.0	24.0	45.0	Do.
Aug. 13	0.0008	0.0012	4.3	0.64	0.004	65.6	18.5	24.5	43.0	Do.
Sept. 9	0.0008	0.0008	4.2	0.20	0.004	74.6	17.0	26.5	43.5	Do.
Oct. 7	0.0004	0.0044	4.3	0.20	0.008	74.0	15.5	27.0	42.5	Do.
Nov. 4	0.0008	0.0024	4.4	0.08	0.004	74.6	21.5	21.0	42.5	Do.
Dec. 9	0.0012	0.0012	4.4	0.08	0.004	71.6	20.4	21.6	42.0	Do.

SHUSTOKE.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Tem- porary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
1931.										
Jan. 5	0.0010	0.0038	1.8	0.16	0.113	35.2	9.0	17.0	26.0	Satisfactory (Oxygen abs rather high.)
Feb. 2	0.0012	0.0036	1.7	0.16	0.101	39.2	8.5	16.5	25.0	do. (do. do.)
Mar. 2	0.0010	0.0056	2.0	0.08	0.081	36.2	10.0	13.0	23.0	Satisfactory
Mar. 30	0.0010	0.0024	1.8	0.08	0.070	33.0	10.5	12.5	23.0	Do.
May 4	0.0012	0.0026	2.4	0.16	0.060	33.2	10.0	13.0	23.0	Do.
June 1	0.0008	0.0012	2.2	0.12	0.039	34.0	10.0	12.0	22.0	Do.
July 6	0.0008	0.0024	1.9	0.16	0.058	31.0	10.0	11.5	21.5	Do.
Aug. 12	0.0012	0.0036	2.0	0.12	0.396	30.0	9.5	11.5	21.0	Do.
Sept. 7	0.0012	0.0026	2.2	0.08	0.043	33.4	8.0	12.0	20.0	Do.
Oct. 5	0.0010	0.0068	2.1	0.04	0.088	26.2	8.0	11.5	19.5	Do.
Nov. 2	0.0024	0.0096	2.3	0.04	0.052	33.4	6.5	14.5	21.0	Do.
Dec. 7	0.0020	0.0048	2.5	0.15	0.044	33.6	8.5	15.0	23.5	Do.

“NORTH WARWICKSHIRE” WATER SUPPLY.

No. of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Tem- porary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
1.										
5	0.0008	0.0022	2.0	0.24	0.011	41.2	12.0	22.0	34.0	Satisfactory
2	0.0008	0.0020	2.2	0.04	0.004	43.2	10.0	23.0	33.0	Do.
2	0.0006	0.0018	2.2	0.08	0.004	43.0	14.5	18.5	33.0	Do.
30	0.008	0.0014	2.2	0.04	0.004	45.2	13.0	17.5	30.5	Do.
4	0.0008	0.0008	2.0	0.12	0.004	41.6	15.5	18.0	33.5	Do.
1	Nil.	0.004	1.8	0.08	0.004	40.0	16.0	17.0	33.0	Do.
6	Nil.	0.004	2.0	0.12	0.004	42.6	17.0	17.0	34.0	Do.
12	0.0008	0.0008	2.0	0.12	0.004	52.6	16.5	18.0	34.5	Do.
7	0.0008	0.0008	2.1	Trace	0.004	46.4	16.0	18.5	34.5	Do.
5	0.0004	0.0022	2.0	0.04	0.004	44.6	14.0	17.5	31.5	Do.
2	0.0008	0.0044	2.2	0.02	0.004	46.8	13.5	18.0	31.5	Do.
7	0.0008	0.0008	2.2	Nil.	0.004	45.2	9.0	23.0	32.0	Do.

BROWNSHILL GREEN.

1.										Tested for pollution only—
4	0.0012	0.0008	1.8	Nil.	0.004	..	..	..	..	Satisfactory
1	0.0004	0.0004	1.7	0.28	0.004	31.8	10.5	11.5	22.0	Satisfactory
15	0.0008	0.0022	1.8	0.12	0.004	..	..	..	..	Tested for pollution only—
6	0.0004	0.0008	1.6	0.20	0.008	33.4	12.5	11.0	23.5	Satisfactory
12	0.0008	0.0008	1.6	0.28	0.004	34.8	8.5	15.0	23.5	Do.
7	0.0012	0.0008	1.6	0.08	0.004	32.6	9.5	14.5	24.0	Do.
5	0.0004	0.0012	1.8	0.04	0.004	33.8	6.5	16.0	22.5	Do.
2	0.0008	0.0050	1.8	0.08	0.004	33.6	6.5	16.0	22.5	Do.
7	0.0008	0.0020	1.8	0.08	0.004	32.0	12.0	13.0	25.0	Do.

SANITARY PROVISION.

Dec., 1930. Dec., 1931.

Total number of water closets in houses, institutions, schools, factories and workshops in the City	47,728	49,533
Number of privy middens	} Approximate	125	118	
Number of pail closets		270	243	

REFUSE DISPOSAL.—The use of removable galvanised iron dust-bins is now practically general for the home storage of refuse at all houses, institutions and schools in the City. Approximately 48,350 of these are in use at the present time, and there remain about 93 fixed ashpits.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings can best be set out

in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows :—

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT.	1930.	1931.
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	380	437
Drains provided with efficient traps ...	11	40
New Drains, inspection and intercepting chambers provided	175	264
Drains relaid	68	74
Sink drains disconnected from sewer ...	...	2
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided or improved	19	18
Rain-water pipes disconnected from the sewer	8	10
Courts and back yards paved and repaired	48	115

DWELLINGS.

Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired ...	146	236
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired ...	417	655
Damp walls—damp courses inserted ...	63	75
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof ...	598	367
Dangerous stairs repaired ...	25	46
Additional windows provided and others repaired and made to open ...	175	211
Defective spouts repaired ...	283	330
Pantry ventilation improved ...	4	7
Houses provided with food stores ...	2	5
New sinks provided ...	18	52
New waste pipes provided and others repaired	26	74
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied ...	15	7
Houses limewashed and cleansed ..	335	314
Houses cleansed after infectious disease ...	149	55
Cases of overcrowding remedied ...	43	21

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional water closets provided ...	29	50
Water closets reconstructed ...	31	26
Water closets repaired and limewashed ...	229	286
Water closets provided with new basins and traps ...	176	105
Water closet pans replaced with pedestals	45	86
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired ...	70	76
Foul W.C. basins and traps cleansed ...	86	58
Defective W.C. cisterns repaired ...	108	114
New flushing cisterns provided ...	100	112
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed ...	9	5
Urinals abolished ...	7	7

PRIVIES, CESSPOOLS, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.

	1930.	1931.
Cesspools abolished	47	45
Offensive privies or pail closets converted into W.C.'s	53	15
Offensive privies or pail closets abolished	5	19
New W.C.'s erected in place of above ...	5	16
Offensive ashpits abolished	6	16
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above	28	24
Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins	708	1446

VARIOUS.

Smoke nuisances dealt with	26	23
Nuisances from animals kept, abated ...	105	77
Offensive accumulations removed	163	153
Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants	148	97
Gipsy tents and caravans removed ...	16	71
Cowshed improvements	—	194
Water supply—additional taps provided...	56	32
Polluted wells dispensed with	29	12
Town water supplied in place of well water	99	24
Miscellaneous... ..	724	751
Totals	<u>6,116</u>	<u>7,355</u>

Summary of Inspectors' Work

IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUPPRESSION OF NUISANCES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Totals.
No. of drains opened and cleansed from obstruction ...	306	239	301	320	317	313	384	382	380	437	3,379
" drains provided with efficient traps ...	33	20	8	7	24	13	19	14	11	40	189
" new drains provided to premises ...	26	34	28	27	43	62	68	85	243	338	954
" sink drains disconnected from the sewer ...	3	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	2	15
" new sinks provided and others repaired ...	61	33	21	39	37	31	39	28	44	126	459
" floors and walls of houses repaired ...	417	286	222	198	285	398	316	369	563	891	3,945
" roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof...	371	209	155	306	238	264	374	396	598	367	3,278
" defective spouts repaired ...	253	174	132	139	128	168	119	159	283	330	1,885
" houses limewashed and cleansed ...	341	229	183	242	168	227	223	255	335	314	2,517
" houses cleansed after infectious disease ...	111	157	126	199	88	117	185	106	149	55	1,293
" offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets ...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	3	53	15	80
" offensive privies or pail closets abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	19	28
" new water closets erected in place of above ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	16	25
" additional new water closets provided ...	4	9	5	10	9	29	48	24	29	50	217
" water closets provided with new cisterns...	18	19	30	22	33	97	95	149	100	112	675
" " " new basins and traps ...	152	62	65	96	102	80	118	163	176	105	1,119
" foul water closet drains cleansed ...	166	84	86	29	47	50	127	63	86	58	796
" defective W.C. cisterns, etc., repaired ...	538	250	279	290	308	294	350	605	438	502	3,854
" offensive ashpits abolished...	3	2	...	2	11	1	11	18	6	16	70
" sanitary dustbins provided in place of the above ...	17	4	...	4	49	5	26	42	28	24	199
" " " to other premises ...	608	489	335	556	581	676	668	890	708	1446	6,957
" urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed ...	7	6	3	2	11	12	8	20	9	5	83
" courts and backyards paved and repaired ...	111	23	28	30	39	39	29	29	48	115	491
" nuisances from animals kept, abated ...	163	50	45	55	34	39	45	41	105	77	654
" accumulations of manure, etc., removed ...	105	77	57	80	81	155	144	181	163	153	1,196
" smoke nuisances dealt with ...	7	15	23	18	27	46	28	41	26	23	254
" cases of overcrowding dealt with ...	10	7	7	2	5	10	11	37	43	21	153
" vent and soil pipes removed or replaced, and miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected ...	663	379	360	421	541	743	1,004	1,127	1,482	1698	8,418

Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
No. of visits and re-visits to premises ...	28,388	19,556	15,824	21,244	23,887	25,871	29,910	35,740	33,710	37,389
„ drains tested ...	76	59	62	50	78	109	95	106	225	258
„ visits respecting Infectious Diseases ...	...	1,042	1,453	2,650	1,835	1,684	2,478	1,247	1,581	562
„ notices issued for abatement of nuisances, including informal and statutory ...	2,865	1,901	1,689	1,787	1,995	2,042	2,401	2,768	3,517	3,620
„ statutory notices not complied with at the close of the year ...	31	21	24	22	28	14	12	5	9	7
„ summonses issued for non-compliance with notices served to abate nuisances ...	7	0	6	0	0	1	1	1	4	2
„ registered premises under supervision ...	531	630	652	504	458	473	591	1,053	1,183	1,231
„ visits paid to registered premises...	2,198	1,848	1,163	1,976	2,749	3,503	4,393	4,174	3,867	3,029
„ references to City Engineer ...	159	313	158	231	174	188	235	279	203	135
„ references to Water Manager ...	299	147	143	84	199	65	223	293	171	117
„ references to Education Department ...	704	1,389	1,350	4,693	1,584	1,841	2,504	2,399	1,980	1,004

So far as the work is capable of tabulation, the number of visits and other work involved is shown in the following table :—

	1930	1931.
Number of visits to premises	33,710	37,389
Number of informal notices issued	3,318	3,448
Number of cleansing notices (statutory) issued	38	66
Number of statutory notices issued respecting nuisances	161	106
Number of statutory notices not complied with at the end of the year	9	7
Number of summonses issued for non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance ...	4	2
Number of registered premises under supervision (not including workshops)	1,183	1,231
Number of visits paid to registered premises	3,867	3,029
Number of visits <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases ...	1,581	562

Canal Boats.

The following table shows the action taken by the Sanitary Authority during the year to give effect to the Acts and Regulations affecting Canal Boats :—

Total number of Boats registered to 31st December, 1931	527
Boats added to register in 1931	3
Registrations cancelled	4
Actual number of Boats on register on 31st December, 1931	314
Number of Boats inspected in 1931	288
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	266
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations ...	22
Total number for which the Cabins were registered ...	954
Total number occupying the Cabins	804

Details of Occupations :—

Male Adults	285
Female Adults	245
Children of School Age	176
Children under School Age	98

33 infringements were noted during the year; 20 had been remedied at the year-end.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, &c.

As in past years, inspections have been made from time to time of the sanitary conditions existing at the nineteen theatres, music halls, and places of public entertainment in the City. Reports were made in each case and submitted to the Public Health and Watch Committees. It is pleasing to note that, generally speaking, an improvement has been effected in regard to cleanliness and ventilation, the standard now maintained being considerably better than hitherto.

References to other Departments.

These included 135 references to the City Engineer, 117 to the Water Manager, 1,004 to the Head Teachers of the Schools with duplicates to the Education Department, 805 to parents, and 685 to the City Librarian.

The character of the references to the City Engineer is set out in the following table :—

Dangerous buildings	...	...	...	14
Unauthorised buildings	...	...	...	15
Foul gullies and complaints relating to sewers	...	...	...	27
Refuse removal	...	...	...	44
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	35

The references to the Water Manager dealt with such matters as waste of water from taps and cisterns; those to Head Teachers, Parents and Education Department related to Infectious Diseases among school children and exclusions from school, and those to the City Librarian concerned infected homes and library books.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS IN 1931.

No. of Case.	Complaint.	Result.	Total Costs	
			£	s. d.
1	Selling milk adulterated with 20% added water	Defendant ordered to pay costs	2	19 0
2	Selling milk adulterated with 10% added water	Do.	17	0
3	Selling milk adulterated with 3% added water	Do.	17	0
4	Failure to comply with notice to abate a nuisance arising from a defective eaves gutter, causing dampness, and a defective chimney flue, causing smoke to disperse into a room ..	Defendant ordered to abate the nuisance within seven days and fined £2.	2	0 0
5	Selling adulterated milk, viz.:—milk deficient of 25% of fat	Fined £2 and costs	6	1 0
6	Selling adulterated milk, viz.:—milk deficient of 25% of fat			
7	Selling adulterated milk, viz.:—milk deficient of 13% of fat			
8	Failure to obey an order of the Magistrates, to abate nuisance.. ..	Fined £2	2	0 0

Overcrowding. Fifty cases of overcrowding have been investigated during the year, some of which were of a serious character. In nine instances, overcrowding was abated by the occupants being re-housed in Corporation dwellings, while in twelve cases the occupants were able to find suitable accommodation in houses under private ownership.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register, January, 1931	...	3
„ added to the Register during the year	...	1
„ removed from the Register during the year	... ..	1
„ remaining on the Register, December, 1931	... ..	3

The number for which each lodging-house is registered, and the average number of lodgers received nightly are as follows :-

(1) Registered for 86	Average number of lodgers	71
(2) „ „ 36.	„ „ „	21

Nine verbal cautions were given and two written notices served during the year in connection with infringements of the bye-laws. One house was removed from the Register, this action being found necessary owing to the unsatisfactory manner in which it was conducted. The keeper's application for re-registration was refused, and the premises have not since been used as a common lodging-house. An application for registration of premises in Little Park Street was approved during the year. The house, which is registered to accommodate 60 lodgers, is well suited to the purpose, and a considerable amount of money has been expended on structural improvements.

During the year the old bye-laws have been superseded by new ones, which latter came into operation on 14th January, 1931.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register, January, 1931	...	51
„ added to the Register	... ..	5
„ discontinued	... ..	3
„ on Register, December, 1931	...	53
„ of visits during the year	...	281
„ of contraventions observed	...	48

New bye-laws, of a more comprehensive character, have been adopted during the past year. Of the 53 houses on the Register, 30 may be said to comply, to a reasonable extent, with the requirements of the new bye-laws. In some instances, however, the houses are very old, and the structural condition is such that it would be impracticable to comply entirely with the new bye-laws.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Fish Fryers.

Number on Register, January, 1931	...	111
„ of applications received for permits	...	9
„ „ „ approved	...	3
„ „ „ disapproved	...	6
„ „ „ withdrawn	...	—
„ „ licences revoked	...	1
„ discontinued during the year	...	1
Total number on Register, December, 1931	...	112

Tripe Boilers.

Number on Register	10
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Hide and Skin Dealers.

Number on Register	3
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Rag and Bone Dealers.

Number on Register	3
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Gut Scrapers.

Number on Register	1
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Tallow Melters.

Number on Register	1
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Bone Boilers.

Number on Register	1
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Visits.

Number of visits paid during the year	...	286
---------------------------------------	-----	-----

Fish Fryers.—Of recent years there has been a marked improvement in the manner in which this class of trade has been carried on. Most of the shops are now fitted with modern appliances, which tend to reduce to a minimum any nuisance which is liable to arise during the process of frying.

New bye-laws respecting offensive trades were adopted during the year, and in the course of inspection 18 contraventions were observed. In each case appropriate action was taken and the infringements remedied.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 :—

I.—INSPECTION.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries).	207	19	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries).	300	13	..
WORKPLACES (Other than outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	292	7	..
TOTALS	799	39	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	4	4	..	..
Want of ventilation	1	1	.	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	9	8	..	..
Sanitary accom- modation {	insufficient	5	5	..
	unsuitable or defective..	9	8	..
	not separate for sexes ..	1	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	17	17	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	..	..	..	..
Totals	46	43	..	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Outworkers.

3.—HOME WORK.

Lists have been received from four employers concerning thirteen outworkers. Of these, three were employed in the making of wearing apparel, and ten in the making of textile fabrics; twelve outworkers reside in the City, and one outside; this instance was reported to the Authority concerned.

An inspection was made of the home premises of those outworkers residing in the City, and in each case the premises were found to be satisfactory.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses are enumerated here.	Bakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	48
	Sugar Boilers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
	Watch Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17
	Dressmakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16
	Tailors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	48
	Boot Makers and Repairers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	24
	Milliners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14
	Joiners and Carpenters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9
	Cabinet Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14
	Cycle Repair Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
	Ironmongers and Smiths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
	Plumbers and Painters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11
	Gas Fitters and Bellhangers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—
	Pattern Makers and Brassfounders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Saddlers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
	Tinworkers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
	Picture Framers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
	Laundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—
	Box and Bag Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Printers and Bookbinders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Card Stampers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—
	Engravers, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Marine Store Dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
	Coach Builders and Wheelwrights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12
	Various .. .. .	..	..	..	..	128
Total number of workshops on Register ..						377

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133), 1901.. .. .	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5), 1901	23
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	20
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

Bakehouses.

Number on Register, January, 1931	...	86
„ dispensed with during the year	...	4
„ of Bakehouses unoccupied	...	19
„ of changes of occupancy	...	—
„ of Bakehouses opened during the year	...	3
„ of Bakehouses on Register, December, 1931	...	85*
„ of visits	...	151

Twenty-five contraventions noted during the year were remedied after service of informal notices.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is appointed as the Executive Officer under this Act, and the following table shows the action taken during the year :—

No. of complaints investigated during the year 1931		
respecting rat infested premises	...	262
„ „ visits and re-visits to premises known to be infested	...	719
„ „ poison baits laid by the Staff of the Public Health Department	...	998
„ „ poison baits laid in sewers	...	1,500
„ „ tins of poison supplied to occupiers of premises	...	720
„ „ instances where smoke and sulphur were applied to rat runs	...	42
„ „ notices sent requiring premises to be made rat-proof	...	35
„ „ rat runs from defective drains sealed up and defects in drains remedied	...	28
„ „ premises made rat-proof	...	26
„ „ cases where some improvement was reported	...	48
„ „ instances where, on subsequent inspection, premises were reported to be free from rats	...	212
„ „ carcasses or tails of rats for which awards were paid at the Refuse Destructor	...	5,848

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

The Chief and Deputy Sanitary Inspectors were, during the year, authorised by the Public Health Committee to carry out the provisions of this Act within the City.

There are no premises locally where rag flock is manufactured. At the close of the year, however, a list was in course of preparation of places where flock manufactured from rags is likely to be used for the purpose of making any article of upholstery, bedding, etc.

Caravans.

The caravan question has become more pronounced since the boundary extension of 1928, as much of the added territory is

* This number includes Factory Bakehouses.

semi-rural in character. During the early part of the year, complaints were received that two colonies of caravans, numbering about sixty in all, were causing general annoyance to residents in a certain district. Owing to the isolated surroundings no actual nuisance, from a public health standpoint, could be found. However, following pressure upon the owner of the land, the caravans left the district. In the second case, circumstances were different. The colony included persons who were living in caravans because they were unable to find suitable houses, and also persons who claimed to be travelling showmen. There was an entire absence of sanitary accommodation. Advantage was taken of the Coventry Corporation Act, which provides that land which is not provided with roads, sewers, and a separate water supply, shall not be occupied by caravans without the written consent of the Local Authority. The result of this action was, that all caravans were removed.

During the year, new byelaws respecting tents, vans and sheds became operative.

Smoke Abatement.

The question of atmospheric pollution by the emission of smoke, dust and grit from factories has continued to receive the attention of inspectors during the year.

Sixteen complaints were received concerning the emission of smoke and dust from chimneys at fifteen factories. These complaints were investigated, and in addition, chimneys at twenty-five other factories were kept under observation.

In all, 352 observations were made of chimneys at 40 factories. In 23 instances nuisances were observed. Informal notices were served on each of the offenders, and in 19 cases a considerable improvement resulted.

Emission of excessive smoke was in most cases found to be due either to unsatisfactory methods of stoking or to the class of fuel in use. In some cases the nuisance was due to the low altitude of the chimney, the smoke being discharged at a low level, much to the discomfort of occupiers of neighbouring houses; in these instances chimneys were raised.

It is pleasing to record that in no case has it been found necessary to institute magisterial proceedings. The method of interviewing Works Managers and stokers has been found to be very effective, and any suggestions made with a view to minimising the quantity of smoke emitted have been readily adopted. In order to enlist the co-operation of stokers and boiler attendants in this branch of public health work, a card of "Instructions to Boiler Attendants" is provided by the Public Health Department, free of charge.

In the matter of excessive smoke output, offending factories are the exception locally. Due in large measure to the wide local use of electricity or gas for power purposes, the atmosphere is comparatively clear for a busy industrial City. This is an incentive to further improvement, rather than a reason for any relaxation of effort in respect of smoke abatement.

Food Supplies

Public Abattoir

FOOD SUPPLIES.

The processes of life make constant calls upon the organic resources of the body. It is to make good this "wear and tear," and to "fuel" the body-engine, that food is so vitally necessary. It is clear that the body requires an intake of organic substances quantitatively and qualitatively appropriate to its individual needs. To ascertain the body needs in this connexion, and correctly to meet them, constitute the science of nutrition and diet. The conception that the impaired bodily function which characterises disease may be in many cases countered by scientific "fuelling" of the body, enjoys increasing advocacy. The matter of correct nutrition certainly has great potentialities in disease prevention.

From the above emerges the importance of popular educative work on the subject of nutrition and diet. The subject has been included among those of the lectures given by the Department to various local organizations during the year. In addition, the "*Better Health*" journal, produced by the Central Council for Health Education, and circulated monthly in the City, usually contains useful matter on dietary.

Milk.

The nation should drink more milk. In this country the average daily consumption per head of the population is but two-fifths of a pint. In Sweden and Denmark the figure is one-and-a-half pints, and in America one pint.

The milk supply in Coventry during 1931 averaged 6,960 gallons per day. The quantity of milk produced within the City is estimated to be 1,500 gallons per day. A considerable proportion of the total quantity of milk consumed in the City is delivered in bottles, the greater portion being either "pasteurized" or "sterilized."

Pasteurized milk is safe, and it is probable that the process of pasteurization leaves unimpaired its nutritional properties. There is always a danger that the "safety" created by the pasteurization process may result in uncleanness of method in its original production. This does not necessarily follow, however. "Certified" is the best of all available grades of milk. "Grade A tuberculin tested" is also excellent. Both "Certified" and "Grade A (T.T.)" are guaranteed free from tuberculosis. "Grade A" is clean and good, but does not necessarily emanate from tuberculin tested cattle. There is no doubt that the existing nomenclature of graded milk is confusing to the public, and a new system of simplified classification is urgently necessary.

There are now seven firms in the City holding licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, viz.:—Two firms for the sale of "Certified" milk, one for the sale of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," one for the sale of "Grade A," and three for the sale of "Pasteurized" milk. The local sale of

"Certified" milk, which was discontinued during 1930, was happily again introduced during 1931. The demand for this, the highest grade of milk, has been rather discouraging in the past, but it is now hoped that a fuller appreciation by the public will be accorded.

Samples for Tubercle Bacilli.—During the year, 28 specimens of milk have been submitted to the Pathological Department, Birmingham University, for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Thirteen of these samples were obtained from milk produced at farms in the City, and in the remaining 15 cases the milk was produced at farms in the County. In one instance living tubercle bacilli were found. In this case the milk was produced at a farm in the County. The County Authorities were informed, and appropriate action taken. A further sample of milk from the same farm was subsequently examined, and this gave negative results. The remaining 27 samples were found to be free from tubercle bacilli.

Samples submitted for Bacterial Count.—Five samples of milk, obtained from local dairies, were submitted for bacterial count, with the following results:—

				<i>Result.</i>
No. 1.	"Pasteurised"	..	14,800	organisms per c.c. of milk
No. 2.	"Sterilised"	..	4,000,000	" "
No. 3.	"Sterilised"	..	2,635	" "
No. 4.	"Sterilised"	..	0	" "
No. 5.	"Sterilised"	..	0	" "

Sample No. 2 was a bottle of milk purchased from a small general stores. It was not labelled, but was understood to be "Sterilised" milk. A visit was paid to the dairy where the milk was said to have been bottled, and although the premises were below the standard from a hygienic standpoint, no evidence was found which would account for the high bacterial content of the sample referred to. Various structural improvements, however, were called for at the dairy, and arrangements were made for stricter supervision. A further sample of milk was obtained at a later date and submitted for bacterial count, and a report was received stating that the sample had not yielded growth of any organisms.

Purveyors of Milk.

	1930.	1931.
Number of names on the Register of		
Retail Purveyors	890	949 *
(a) Residing in the City	779	842
(b) " outside the City	111	107
Number of names on the Register of		
Wholesale Traders and Producers		
(not selling by retail)	129	129
Number of inspections made during		
the year	714	730

* This number includes 572 shops where bottled milk only is sold.

Forty contraventions were observed relating to:—

Dirty condition of milk vessels and vehicles; milk vessels not being properly covered; milk being kept in unsuitable places; failure to maintain the milk store in a reasonable state of cleanliness; removing caps from bottles and selling milk therefrom in small quantities; failure to have name and address inscribed on vehicle or can; bottling of milk otherwise than on registered premises, *i.e.*, in the public streets.

Twelve written notices were issued and 21 verbal cautions given in connexion with the above-named offences. In each instance the notice was complied with, and in no case was it found necessary to institute magisterial proceedings.

The sale of loose milk from 11 general stores has been discontinued. At nine of these stores, bottled milk is now sold.

Cowsheds.

Number of cowkeepers on register, January, 1931...	47
“ “ “ discontinued during the year	4
“ “ “ on register, December, 1931	43
“ “ visits paid during the year ...	196

The work of improving the conditions at farm premises has been continued during the year, 196 inspections having been made in connexion with 74 cowsheds at 35 farms. In 17 instances contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order were observed, and in each case the contraventions were remedied after service of notice. It is pleasing to record substantial structural improvements in connexion with the cowsheds at twelve of the farms.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Mr. Dale, the Veterinary Inspector, reports as follows:—
“I have pleasure in submitting my report in respect of the examination of dairy cows within the City, for the past year.

There are a few more cows than the previous year, but a considerable number—about 120—are lying off, most of them calving in a short time. I am pleased to say that I found very little disease in the cows' udders, and no symptoms of tubercle. There were about a dozen cows which had lost one quarter from various causes, but being good milkers, were kept on.

The condition of some of the cows was not quite so good as last year, owing to bad fodder, and their cleanliness in some cases might be considerably improved.”

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The earlier history of the Abattoir project was set out in the Annual Reports for 1928, 1929 and 1930. The present scheme was adopted by the Council on January 9th, 1929. Ministry of Health Inquiries were held locally in 1929 and 1930 concerning respectively (a) the site at the Butts, and (b) loan; formal sanctions were subsequently received. In early 1931, tenders were

duly accepted, and building operations commenced during the year. The foundation-stone was laid on June 18th, 1931, and it is anticipated that the buildings will be completed by September of the current year, 1932. The estimated cost of the abattoir scheme, including site, is £100,975.

Site.—Although many possible sites for the abattoir have been considered in the past, the selected site at the Butts is the very first which the Council had in mind when they began seriously to consider the abattoir question during the decade 1890—1900. The advantages of the site are great, for not only is it of ample area and in a central position, but it is adjacent to the railway, and to the sale ground of the Coventry Public Cattle Sales Co., Ltd. The area of the whole site is 12,201 square yards, of which 8,568 square yards have been immediately utilized.

Abattoir.—The size of the abattoir is such that the accommodation available will be sufficient for all slaughtering in the City. It is anticipated that the majority of the animals will arrive at the abattoir by rail; they will be unloaded on the special siding and will be moved to the lairs along sloping gangways with barriers. The lairs for cattle will be capable of stalling 112 animals; for sheep, 435; for pigs, 170. The slaughter-halls are separated from the lairs by an open roadway; they will contain all up-to-date appliances. A large cooling-hall is provided, separated from the slaughter-halls by a wide covered way. A chill room is provided for the meat produced in the abattoir.

Provision is made for a wholesale meat market divided into ten stalls, each with a small office. Accommodation for imported frozen and chilled meat is provided in the basement of the meat market, and access is by an electric lift opening on to the loading platform.

The Administrative and Bye-products Block.—The administrative offices are placed at the north-east corner of this block, near the Upper York Street entrance. At the south-east corner of the block are lairs, slaughter halls and hanging-room for infected or suspected animals. A detention room for suspected carcasses is placed in close proximity to the bye-products department and the veterinary inspector's office. A "school" for pupils in the meat trade is provided, comprising lecture hall, specimen rooms, etc. It is believed that this "school" will be unique in that it is an actual part of the abattoir buildings. Complete accommodation and machinery will be provided for dealing with bye-products.

The elevations of the abattoir buildings are simple in design. The internal aspects of the brick walls in all the main departments are glazed. The pavings are of hard, impervious and grooved non-slipping tiles. The roofs are constructed of steel trusses, and the roof-lights are of blue glass to modify the entry of sunlight and to combat the invasion of flies. Hot and cold water and steam supplies are provided from the boiler-house to the various departments. A complete system of twin-bar overhead runways is installed throughout the scheme.

Unsound Meat.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations provide that where on the slaughter of an animal for sale for human consumption it appears that any part of the carcase or internal organs is or may be diseased or unsound, the person by whom, or on whose behalf, the animal was slaughtered shall immediately give notice of the fact to the Local Authority. In accordance with this provision, 315 notifications were received during the year from 68 butchers, concerning the carcasses of 64 bullocks, 68 heifers, 111 cows, 4 calves, 14 sheep, and 54 pigs.

The quantity of unsound or diseased meat surrendered and destroyed in connection with these notifications was estimated to amount to 10,359 lbs., and consisted of : Beef, 9,187 lbs. (of which 7,444 lbs. were tuberculous); mutton, 296 lbs.; pork, 701 lbs.; veal, 175 lbs. The tuberculous meat surrendered involved 152 carcasses or parts of carcasses.

In addition to the above, the following carcasses have been examined at slaughterhouses, markets and shops, by Sanitary Inspectors who are qualified Meat Inspectors, viz :—

Beef	...	...	...	...	2,981
Mutton and Lamb	...	...	...	...	2,745
Pork	...	...	...	...	2,493
Veal	...	...	...	...	46

Slaughterhouses. The number and classification of slaughterhouses existing in the City at the year-end are shown in the following table :—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES					
Registered	..	..	..	..	17
Conditionally Licensed		..	..	..	21
Annually Licensed	..	..	..	..	10
* Unclassified	..	..	..	..	4
(Added Area)					
					52

* These remain unclassified pending fuller information.

The whole of the slaughterhouses have been inspected at frequent intervals, the total number of inspections made being 2,472. As a result of these inspections, 70 contraventions of the byelaws were observed. In each case the infringement was remedied after service of informal notice. In no instance was it found necessary to institute Magisterial proceedings.

New byelaws relating to slaughterhouses became operative during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The object of these regulations are to obtain a clean and healthy meat supply by the exercise of greater care by all concerned in the preparation and distribution of this important article

of food. The old custom of exhibiting carcasses outside the shop is now, happily, a thing of the past. It is now generally realised that this objectionable practice is not only unnecessary, but liable to endanger the public health. During the year, no less than 2,530 visits and inspections have been made to markets, shops, and stores where meat is prepared or distributed to the public. In 91 instances contraventions of the regulations were observed, and 22 written notices were issued and 69 verbal cautions given in connexion therewith.

SALE OF FOOD ORDER, 1921.

This Order deals with the labelling of imported food produce, including imported meat, and provides that a person shall not expose for sale by retail any imported meat, unless at the time of exposure for sale the meat is conspicuously labelled "imported." Systematic inspections of the various shops, stores and markets have been made during the year. In most instances it was found that the order was being carried out in a satisfactory manner. In cases where contraventions were observed, compliance with the order was readily effected by the issue of a letter or verbal intimation.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-27.

The object for which these regulations were made, viz., that of prohibiting the general use of injurious preservatives in food, appears to be having the desired effect of securing a purer food supply. Of the 377 samples of food submitted for analysis during the year, only six samples—five of sweets and one of sausages—were found to contain a preservative. In each case the preservative used was that of sulphur dioxide. As the use of this preservative is permitted by the regulations, and the amounts found did not exceed the specified limit, no offence was committed.

Unsound Food.

The following quantities of unsound food have been surrendered from markets, shops and stores:—

854 lbs. of meat (337 lbs. of beef, 148 lbs. of mutton, 369 lbs. of pork); 60 tins of beef; 10 tins of tongue; 474 rabbits; $31\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. of wet fish; $29\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. of cured fish; 144 tins of fish; 414 tins of fruit; 309 tins of tomatoes; 286 tins of condensed milk; 12 tins of cream; 84 tins of vegetables; 164 bottles of pickles; 144 pots of fish and meat paste; 65 jars of preserve; 77 lbs. of pears; 18 cwts. of peas; 18 cwts. of potatoes; $17\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. of tomatoes; $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of radishes; 19 boxes of cheese; 11 lbs. of dried fruit; 88 lbs. of liquid eggs; 840 eggs.

MANUFACTURE OF ICE-CREAM.

A local register is kept of ice-cream makers and vendors and at present contains the names and addresses of 159 persons. Of

these, 143 are makers of ice-cream, the remaining 16 being vendors only.

In 126 cases it was found that ice-cream was prepared in back kitchens, in 16 cases ice-cream was prepared in sheds or out-buildings, whilst in one case the premises were merely a receiving depôt for ice-cream which had been made in other towns.

While many of the premises wherein ice-cream is prepared are satisfactory, there are others which leave much to be desired from a hygienic standpoint. To the latter group the inspectors pay constant attention.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, AND REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD) ACT, 1907.

The following table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted for analysis during the year :—

Articles.	Total.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
New Milk ..	203	176	27
Separated Milk	1	1	..
Condensed Full Cream Milk ..	5	5	..
Condensed Skimmed Milk ..	1	1	..
Dried Milk ..	2	2	..
Cream	3	3	..
Butter	40	40	..
Margarine	16	16	..
Lard	10	10	..
Sponge Cake ..	5	5	..
Slab Cake ..	3	3	..
Custard Powder	4	4	..
Corn Flour ..	3	3	..
Self Raising Flour ..	3	3	..
Shredded Suet	3	3	..
Ground Rice	3	3	..
Sago	4	4	..
Egg Substitute	2	2	..
Cocoa	6	6	..
Tea	9	9	..
Sweets	12	12	..
Jam	6	6	..
Sausages	11	10	1
Luncheon Sausage	1	1	..
Potted Meat	3	3	..
Brawn	11	11	..
Chicken and Ham Roll ..	1	1	..
Salmon Paste	1	1	..
Veal and Ham Paste ..	2	2	..
Braised Beef	1	1	..
Corned Beef	1	1	..
Roast Pork and Stuffing ..	1	1	..
Glycerine	3	3	..
Camphorated Oil	3	3	..
Castor Oil	3	3	..
Totals	386	358	28

Of the 386 samples taken, 139 were "formal" and 247 "preliminary."

Milk.—It will be seen from the table that of the 203 samples of milk analysed, 27 were found to be adulterated. In 11 instances the adulteration was due to added water, varying in extent from 2 per cent. to 20 per cent. In 15 other instances the fat content was found to be below the legal standard of 3 per cent., in varying amounts from 5 per cent. to 26 per cent. deficiency, and in one instance the sample contained 3.5 per cent. of added water, and in addition was 25 per cent. deficient of fat.

Samples adulterated with added Water.—11 (formal, 9; informal, 2). Of the 9 purchased formally, 3 were obtained from the same retail dairyman and 1 from the farmer supplying him. The samples from the dairyman were adulterated to the extent of 10 per cent., 3 per cent. and 20 per cent., and that from the farmer to the extent of 20 per cent. Magisterial proceedings were instituted against the farmer and dairyman. The cases were dismissed on payment of costs amounting to £4 13s. od. Of the other 5 samples, 2 were obtained from roundsmen, and one from a shopkeeper; these vendors were kept under observation and further samples proved to be genuine. The two remaining samples were in connection with that found to be adulterated with added water, and which in addition was seriously deficient of fat. In this case the sample was purchased from a retail dairyman who is also a farmer; the milk had been supplied to him by a wholesale dairyman. Upon re-sampling, the milk was adulterated with added water to the extent of 5 per cent., and samples of the farm direct milk were found to be genuine. A sample taken from the wholesale dairyman immediately before delivery to the farmer was adulterated with 2 per cent. of added water. After carefully considering the facts of the case, the Public Health Committee decided to send strong letters of caution both to the farmer and dairyman.

Samples deficient in Fat. 15 (formal 8; informal 7). Three of the formal samples were obtained from the same dairyman, 2 being deficient of fat to the extent of 25 per cent. and one 13 per cent. Magisterial proceedings were instituted against the dairyman in question, who was convicted and fined £2 and ordered to pay costs amounting to £4 1s. od. Of the remaining 5 formal samples, 4 were purchased from retail dairymen and 1 from a retail shopkeeper. In each case the deficiency appeared to be due to improper mixing, and the vendors were cautioned.

Of the 7 informal samples, 5 were purchased from shopkeepers and 2 from dairymen. In one instance the shopkeeper discontinued the sale of milk, and in the other 6 cases subsequent samples were found to be genuine.

All the samples of milk were found to be free from preservatives, artificial colouring matter, and excessive amount of extraneous dirt.

Condensed Milk and Dried Milk.—The samples of condensed milk and dried milk were found to be genuine and to comply with the provisions of the regulations.

Sausages.—Of the 11 samples of sausages analysed, 10 were found to be genuine and free from preservative, and one to contain sulphur dioxide to the extent of 448 parts per million. In this case the sample was purchased from a small general stores, and the presence of a preservative was not disclosed at the time of sale. On investigation, the vendor was found to be unaware of the regulations, and the necessary labels were immediately displayed.

Drugs.—The Coventry Insurance Committee cause periodical samples to be taken of drugs and appliances as supplied by local chemists to insured persons. In this connexion, Mr. Lee-Gordon, the Clerk to the Committee, kindly supplies the following note, viz. :—"During 1931, the Insurance Committee took 21 tests of medicines, etc., prescribed for insured persons under their approved scheme; 18 were of mixtures, and 3 of scheduled appliances. In all cases but one (a mixture) the analyst's reports were satisfactory, indicating a high standard of dispensing. In the remaining case, action was taken under the regulations to enquire into the circumstances of the inaccuracies disclosed."

Mental Deficiency.

Mental Treatment. Blind Persons

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION

Coventry as yet possesses no recognised colony or institution specifically for mental defectives. It has been proposed, however, that, in the not distant future, the Exhall Institution (40 beds), which is at present in the administration of the Public Assistance Committee, should be transferred to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee for purposes of development into a colony for the care of mental defectives.

The Exhall estate comprises $144\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and is situate some five miles from the City centre. The existing institution there is now occupied by miscellaneous male mental cases (transferred thereto in October, 1930, from the London Road Institution) a majority of which can be properly classified, if need be, as mental defectives. It is clear, therefore, that Exhall would form a ready nucleus for a future colony.

Mention was made in the 1930 Report of the initial consideration given during that year to the matter of the development of Exhall. Deliberations in this connexion have been continued during the year under review. Representatives of the Public Assistance and Mental Deficiency Act Committees attended at the Board of Control in January, 1931, and conferred with the Board on the matter. From the subsequent deliberations of the Mental Deficiency Act Committee there emerged the following decisions by them, viz., (a) that initial development of Exhall should be such as to provide only for local defectives; (b) that 40 bed units are favoured, instead of 30 bed units as previously considered; (c) that (provisionally) the existing Exhall should be developed by a first addition thereto of accommodation for 80 beds, namely, 40 beds for female cases whose labour can be utilized, and 40 beds for female children. The economy contingency later in the year caused a temporary hold-up of the project in question.

The Departmental Committee on Colonies for Mental Defectives, appointed by the Board of Control in 1930, published their report towards the close of the year under review. The report in question will prove of considerable use to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee in the event of a decision for the Exhall scheme to proceed.

REPORT OF THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT COMMITTEE FOR 1931.

The following is an extract from the report, viz:—

“The annual return of Mental Defectives required by the Board of Control shows as under:—

	M.	F.	Total.
1. No. of cases in Institutions ...	25	11	36
2. No of cases under Guardianship	3	3	6
3. No. of cases under Statutory			
... Supervision ...	77	93	170
	<hr/> 105	<hr/> 107	<hr/> 212

4. No. of cases receiving :—	M.	F.	Total.
(a) Indoor Poor Law Relief ...	50	20	70
(b) Outdoor Poor Law Relief	1	2	3
	—	—	—
	51	22	73
5. No. of cases under Voluntary Supervision ...	8	12	20
	—	—	—
6. No. of cases registered in 1931 :—			
(a) Education Committee Notification ...	8	8	16
(b) Parents' request ...	2	1	3
	—	—	—
	10	9	19

(The figures under heading 6 are included under headings 1 to 4 above.)

Three cases were sent to Institutions and three were withdrawn (one died, one transferred to the State Institution and one transferred to guardianship). A further six cases were placed under guardianship and one case was transferred to home supervision.

The detention of 9 cases in institutions was continued by the Board of Control, six for five years and three for one year.

The institutions in which the 36 cases were being maintained by us on December 31st, 1931, were :

Midland Counties Institution, 19; Stapleton Institution, Bristol, 4; Whittington Hall, Chesterfield, 3; Worcester Municipal Homes, 2; Dudley Institution, 2; Stoke Park Colony, Bristol, 1; Stallington Hall, Stoke-on-Trent, 1; Home of Holy Innocents, Bath, 1; Besford Court, 1; Belmont Nursery, Croydon, 1; St. Theresa's Home, Lewisham, 1.

The average cost of maintenance per case per week of the above 36 patients was 25/3d., as compared with 24/5d. on December 31st, 1931.

A classification of the cases on the Register of Mental Defectives in the City, including those maintained in institutions, shews :—

Classification.	In Institutions.			Under Guardianship.			Under supervision in own homes.			Grand Totals.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Feeble minded ..	20	7	27	2	2	4	50	59	109	72	68	140
Imbeciles ..	7	3	10	..	1	1	22	24	46	29	28	57
Idiots ..	2	..	2	1	..	1	4	7	11	7	7	14
Moral Imbeciles ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	6	7
	29	13	42*	3	3	6	77	94	170	109	109	218†

* None of the cases at present maintained by the Public Assistance Committee is included.

† Six cases (4 males and 2 females) are shewn in the table as in institutions although not included in No. 1. These six are detained at Rampton State Institution and are not a charge upon the Committee.

Mental Treatment Act.

In the first year of the operation of this Act, eight patients were dealt with—six men and two women. Two of the cases were at once found to be certifiable under the Lunacy Acts and were thus treated. Of the six remaining cases, five were "voluntary" patients and one a "temporary" patient. These were admitted to the Warwickshire Mental Hospital, Hatton. At the year end four of them had been removed from the charge of the local Committee. (Three were re-certified under the Lunacy Acts, and one was discharged cured, to her home). Two cases, under the new Act, remained in the Mental Hospital at the year-end.

The cost (borne by the local Committee) of maintenance and removal of patients amounted during the year to £107 6s. od.

Blind Persons Act, 1920.

The local arrangements for the discharge of duties under this Act were set out in last year's Report.

The Postmaster kindly gives the information that, under the Wireless Telegraphy (Facilities for Blind Persons) Act, 77 free licences have been issued to blind persons in the City.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report (for the year 1931) to the City Council, of the Coventry Society for the Blind :—

"On December 31st, 1931, there were 144 names on the Register. There have been 8 deaths during the year; two persons have removed to other areas; one person had her name removed from the Register following a successful operation for cataract. There are two young children in the Sunshine Home at Leamington and a third is to be admitted in January, 1932. There are four children in schools for the blind, and one trainee at the Birmingham Institution. The number of home-workers under the supervision of the Birmingham Institution has increased from 12 to 14, and several special efforts have been made to increase their trade. In February, 1931, Mrs. Hobley kindly gave the use of her windows for a week, to demonstrate the work, and in October, 1931, the Society had a space allotted them gratis at the Trades Exhibition at the Drill Hall. Mr. W. Ivens kindly erected gratuitously the stand, and ten days of publicity resulted in a good number of orders for the home-workers. The Committee wish again to express their thanks to the City Council for orders given to home-workers, and to hope for continued support.

The handicraft class continues to produce some saleable work; the members are enthusiastic and regular attenders; undoubtedly more would attend but for the trouble of finding guides. In March, 1931, an exhibition of work made by blind "unemployables" was held at the Birmingham Institution. The Coventry exhibits consisted of a gramophone cabinet, a crystal wireless set, a writing frame, and specimens of woollen rugs, hand-knitting, bead work and artificial flowers.

In July, 1931, Miss Bramhall, Inspector from the Ministry, spent a morning with the Secretary, and an afternoon visiting various blind people. Miss Bramhall expressed herself as satisfied that the Society was working on right lines.

The Committee have received twelve single-valve sets (which are giving much pleasure) from the "British Wireless for the Blind Fund."

The social gatherings throughout the year have been much enjoyed, and the Committee are most grateful to all who have rendered them possible. They would especially mention the Coventry City Police Band, who gave their services at two successful concerts in June, the proceeds of which paid all expenses of the summer outing to Evesham. The concerts were organized by Councillor T. E. Friswell (Chairman), whose services in this and many other ways have been deeply appreciated by the Committee and the Secretary."

ROSE E. STANER,

Hon. Secretary."

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL RETURN CONCERNING BLIND PERSONS ON THE REGISTER OF THE COVENTRY SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AT DECEMBER 31st, 1931

TABLE I.—Number of Blind Persons on Register (In age groups.)

Age periods.										Total		
0—5	5—16	16—21	21—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & over	M.	F.	Per- sons	
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.				
4 2	1 4	1 2	4 2	8 2	11 6	20 10	10 14	14 29	73	71	144	

TABLE II.—Age incidence of Blindness amongst those on Register.

Age periods.									
0—1	1—5	5—10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & over
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
13 11	1 4	3 2	5 4	6 2	5 4	13 6	8 14	16 15	3 9

TABLE III.—Employment of Blind Persons (Age 16 and over.)

Employed			Trained but Unemployed			Under Training			No training but trainable			Unemployable			Total		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Per- sons
1	5	26	2	1	3	1	..	1	1	1	2	43	58	101	68	65	133
See below.*																	

* Health of male prohibits training at present. Female has Sighted husband.

TABLE III. (a.)—Occupations of those employed.

Tuners	4	Newsagent.. .. .	1
Knitters	3	Upholsterer	1
Basket and Cane Workers	2	Journalist	1
Boot Repairers	2	Teacher of Music	1
Head Phone Testers	2	Lithographer	1
Brush Makers	2	Canvasser	1
Typist	1	Tailor	1
Mat Maker	1	Baker	1
Tea Agent	1	Casual	1

TABLE IV.—Physically and Mentally Defective Blind Persons.

Mentally defective (a).			Physically defective (b).			Deaf (c).			Combinations of a, b. and c.			Total		P. sc
M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
1			3	3	6	2	3	5	Nil.			6	6	

TABLE V.—School Age period (5-16) According to Mental or Physical condition.

Normal			Mentally defective			Physically defective			Deaf	Total	Total defectives	Percentage defective
M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.				
..	4	4	1	..	1	Nil			Nil.	5	1	20

Health Propaganda

General Provision of Health
Services (Summarised), etc.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

It has been truly said—"only out of the enthusiasm of the citizens can great reforms emerge." Enhancement of communal health—the greatest reform of all, comes well within the embrace of this dictum. To occasion the necessary public response is the object of health propaganda.

Reference was made in last year's Report to a local arrangement with the Engineering Employers' Association whereby the City Health Department is in contact with the safety and welfare officers attached to the larger factories. In this connexion health publicity work has been applied continuously during the year under review. Health articles were contributed to works' magazines, and matter was furnished for health posters in the factories. Education as to avoidance of dangers attendant on hazardous occupational processes, has been a feature. Influential employers show keen interest in these efforts.

LECTURES.

The following lectures were given by the Department during the year:—

Audience.	Subject.	Speaker.
West Orchard Chapel, Young Men's Guild	Social Hygiene	Dr. A. Massey
Stoke Heath Women's Co-operative Guild	The Health of Coventry	"
Rotary Club	Local Housing Problems	"
Coventry Midwives	The Place of the Midwife in the Public Health Scheme	"
Stoke Heath Men's Co-operative Guild	Nutrition and Diet	"
Soroptimist Club	Local Health Problems	"
Central Women's Co-operative Guild	Nutrition and Diet	"
Central Women's Co-operative Guild	Problems of Mental Deficiency	Dr. H. L. Oldershaw
Round Table Club	The History of Preventive Medicine	"
Soroptimist Club	The School Medical Service	Dr. M. J. Moir
Stoke Heath Women's Co-operative Guild	Prevention of Maternal Mortality	*Mrs. N. L. Robinson, M.A.

* Voluntary lecturer kindly nominated on request by Coventry branch National Council of Women.

" Better Health " Journal.

This monthly journal has again been circulated in the City by the Department during the year, and continues to be well received. Articles by the present writer have appeared in the magazine each month, and have dealt with the following subjects, viz., home and environment, influenza, tuberculosis, water, bodily deformities—causes and prevention, care of the child, the airways of the body, flat-foot, cancer, measles and whooping cough, chilblains, and prevention of the common cold.

Opportunity is here taken of thanking the local advertisers who have supported this publication, and of assuring them of its suitable and comprehensive circulation.

The Press.

The local press have proved themselves at all times ready to co-operate in the matter of health propaganda. Articles or interviews on topical health subjects have been given the press as necessary during the year. It is pleasing to note that the local newspapers continue to publish extracts from the *" Better Health "* journal above mentioned.

Libraries.

In consultation with the Department, the City Librarian prepared and circulated during the year a useful booklet comprising particulars of the books on health subjects available at the City public libraries.

1931. SPECIAL REPORTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The following are the reports—other than routine reports—submitted to the Committee during the year, viz. :—

<i>Date of Report.</i>	<i>Special Subject.</i>
9th January, 1931 ..	" Per Capita Costs in the Municipal Hospital."
20th January, 1931 ..	" Housing Act, 1930." Acquisition of Sites.
26th February, 1931 ..	" Hospitals policy " (jointly with Senior Medical and Surgical Staff of local voluntary hospital.)
26th March, 1931 ..	" Birth Control."
27th April, 1931 ..	" Municipal Hospital; Future Use of Old Nurses' Home."
31st May, 1931 ..	" Visit to R.I.P.H. Congress at Frankfurt, Germany."
1st June, 1931 ..	" Commentary on County Scheme for Isolation Hospital Accommodation."
17th July, 1931 ..	" Census, 1931. The Position in Coventry."
30th August, 1931..	" The Position of the Midwife in the National Maternity Scheme."
9th October, 1931 ..	" Public Vaccination; Brighton Resolution."
16th October, 1931 ..	" Municipal Hospital; Costs of Proposed Adaptation (for maternity cases) of Old Nurses' Home."
3rd November, 1931 ..	" A Review of the 1930 Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health."
21st December, 1931 ..	" Coventry Boundary Extension, 1932; Matters affecting the Public Health Department "

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of specimens examined is given below :—

Disease suspected.	No. of Specimens.	Result Positive.	Result Negative.
Typhoid Fever	8	2	6
Diphtheria	3380	288	3092
Phthisis	446	86	360
Syphilis	564	208	356
Gonorrhoea	6	3	3
Totals ..	4404	587	3817

Of the above specimens 151 diphtheria swabs were sent to the Lister Institute from the City Hospital, and 296 Wassermann specimens to the Birmingham University from the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre, Coventry and Warwickshire Hos-

pital. Also 2,290 diphtheria swabs included in the above figures were examined in the laboratory of the Public Health Department. The particulars regarding these are as follows:—

Received from.	No. of Specimens.	Result Positive.	Result Negative
City Hospital	1915	195	1720
School Clinic	349	7	342
Health Visitors	20	3	17
Municipal Hospital	6	—	6
Totals	2290	205	2085

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES (Summarized).

(1) HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDIZED BY THE COUNCIL:—

(1) *General*.—The Municipal Hospital (301 beds), situate in Gulson Road, came over to the Council on April 1st, 1930, as a result of appropriation under the Local Government Act, 1929, for purposes of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Acts. Full particulars appear in the body of the Report.

(2) *Fever*.—(a) The City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, provided by the Council, is situate in Stoney Stanton Road; built for 104 beds.

(b) The Pinley Smallpox Hospital, provided by the Council, is situate on the south-east outskirts of the City; built for 18 beds.

(3) *Tuberculosis*.—A sanatorium is provided by the Joint Tuberculosis Committee of Warwickshire and Coventry. Hertford Hill Sanatorium, situate at Hatton, near Warwick; accommodation for 190 beds for men, women and children.

(4) *Maternity*.—No special hospital or home is provided by the Council. The Council provide ten maternity beds in the Municipal Hospital. By agreement with the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, maternity beds therein are at the call of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(5) *Children*.—There are 80 beds for children in the Municipal Hospital.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITAL.

The Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital (voluntary) is situate in Stoney Stanton Road, and possesses 291 beds, viz.:—Medical, 51; surgical, 129; ophthalmic, 22; accident, 23; maternity, 16; children, 44; venereal diseases, 6. There are in addition 40 beds in the Alcock Convalescent Home appertaining to the voluntary hospital.

(The total general hospital accommodation—voluntary and municipal—for the City gives 3.6 beds per 1,000 population).

THE PAYBODY HOME.

This is an orthopædic Home with resident accommodation for 40 children. It is carried on under the auspices of the Coventry Crippled Children's Guild. Mr. Wilson Stuart is the surgeon in charge.

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children is provided by the Council at the London Road Institution.

(B) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Council has provided (a) motor ambulances and a van for infectious cases; (b) motor ambulances for non-infectious cases and accidents.

(C) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Municipal Infant Welfare Centre and Ante-natal Clinic are conducted at the Old Barracks Hospital, situate in Barracks Square.

There are seven assisted voluntary Infant Welfare Centres (including one Ante-natal Clinic), situate respectively at "Dunsmoor," Holyhead Road, Leicester Causeway, Bray's Lane, Stoke Heath, Holbrook Lane, Longford and Tile Hill. The Council allots the services of a Health Visitor to each centre, and of a Medical Officer to five of the centres. Full particulars are included in the body of the Report.

There are no Day Nurseries.

The School Clinic is situate in King Street, and contains Departments for general treatment, cleansing, dental work, and eye work, and plant for X-ray therapy. (See Report on School Medical Service).

The Central Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee is situate at 4, The Quadrant. It is fitted with an X-ray Department.

The Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre is organized as part of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

Orthopædic Clinic.—The clinic is a voluntary institution conducted by the Coventry Crippled Children's Guild. The clinic premises are situate at "Dunsmoor," Holyhead Road.

(D) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS. See Page 3.

(E) PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General.*—There are three nursing associations—the Coventry and District, the Foleshill, and the Tile Hill, Westwood and District. Private nurses are available if required.

(b) *For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, etc.*—By agreement with the City Council the home nursing of measles, german measles, whooping-cough, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, is performed by the Nursing Associations. An annual retaining fee is paid by the Council to the Coventry Association, to the Foleshill Association, and to the Tile Hill and Westwood Associa-

tion, to cover all cases attended and nursed. A return of such cases attended is sent to the Medical Officer of Health. The arrangements for general home nursing are in the hands of the voluntary Nursing Associations.

(F) MIDWIVES.

The City Council does not employ practising midwives, nor does it subsidize any. Particulars anent practising midwives in the City and their work appear in the body of the Report.

The Public Mortuary was used on 68 occasions during the year, and the post-mortem room therein was in commission 30 times.

Local Acts, Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Local Regulations
(with dates) in force in the City.

Local Acts.

The Coventry Corporation Act, 1900	...	Royal Assent, 6/8/1900
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1907	...	" " 2/8/1907
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1911	...	" " 2/6/1911
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1920	...	" " 4/8/1920
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1921	...	" " 17/8/1921
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1927	...	" " 29/7/1927

Adoptive Acts.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889	...	1/1/1890
The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	...	do.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	...	do.
The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	...	1/9/1894
The Private Street Works Act, 1892	...	3/4/1893
The Public Libraries Acts	...	1867
The Baths and Washhouses Acts	...	1846, 1847, 1878
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	...	1910
(Various parts).		
The Public Health Act, 1925 (Parts II., III. [less Section 33], IV. and V.)	...	1/3/1926

Bye-Laws.

Common Lodging Houses	...	2/12/1930
Houses let in Lodgings	...	24/2/1931
Slaughterhouses	...	6/1/1931
Public Baths	...	9/11/1893
Employment of Children	...	30/4/1910
Offensive Trades	...	24/2/1931
New Streets and Buildings...	...	30/3/1927
Nursing Homes	...	15/12/1930
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	...	14/1/1931
Nuisances	...	14/1/1931

In the Appendix overleaf will be found the classification in the Extended Schedule of the deaths which occurred during the year.

The School Medical Report will be found on page 126.

SCHEDULE OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 19

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.
I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.				DISEASES OF THE THYROID GLAND :—		
Scarlet Fever	1	..	1	(b) Myxœdema	1	..
Whooping Cough	6	4	2	Diseases of the thymus	6	4
Diphtheria	11	5	6	Diseases of the adrenals	1	1
INFLUENZA :—				Leukæmia	2	1
(a) { 1. With pneumonic complications	18	9	9	Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's disease)	1	..
2. With other pulmonary complications	7	3	4	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	2	2
(b) { 1. With non-pulmonary complications	14	8	6	Purpura	3	1
2. Without stated complications .. .. .	..	..	..	Hæmophilia	1	1
Erysipelas	7	3	4	III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.		
Encephalitis lethargica	8	3	5	ENCEPHALITIS :—		
Meningococcal meningitis	4	2	2	(1) Cerebral abscess	1	1
TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms) :—				(2) Other diseases included under the above	1	..
Respiratory system	147	100	47	Meningitis	5	3
Nervous system	4	1	3	Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxy)	4	4
Intestines and peritoneum	3	2	1	Other diseases of the spinal cord	1	1
Vertebral column	2	1	1	CEREBRAL HÆMORRHAGE, APOPLEXY, etc. :—		
Joints	1	1	..	(a) { 1. Cerebral hæmorrhage, so returned	41	15
OTHER ORGANS :—				2. Apoplexy, lesion unstated	3	..
Genito-urinary system	2	1	1	(b) { 1. Cerebral embolism	8	3
Syphilis	18	11	7	2. Cerebral thrombosis	21	10
Purulent infection, septicæmia	4	3	1	PARALYSIS OF UNSTATED ORIGIN :—		
II. General Diseases not included in I.				Hemiplegia	4	2
CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE :—				General paralysis of the insane	9	7
Buccal Cavity	16	14	2	Epilepsy	7	2
Pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, liver and annexa	54	30	24	Convulsions (non-puerperal)	5	3
Peritoneum, intestines, rectum	34	12	22	OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM :—		
Female genital organs	18	..	18	(1) Idiocy, imbecility	4	1
Breast	25	..	25	(2) Cerebral tumour	4	2
Skin	3	2	1	(3) Disseminated sclerosis	1	1
Other or unspecified organs	42	30	12	(4) Paralysis agitans	3	2
Tumours not returned as malignant	3	..	1	Diseases of the mastoid sinus	1	1
(brain and female genital organs excepted).				Diseases of the ear	5	4
Rheumatic fever	19	7	12	IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.		
(1) Chronic rheumatism, chronic arthritis	2	1	1	HEART DISEASE :—		
(2) Rheumatoid & osteo-arthritis	5	1	4	Pericarditis	3	3
(3) Gout	1	1	..	Infective endocarditis	3	..
Diabetes	16	10	6			
Pernicious anæmia	6	3	3			
Other anæmias and chlorosis	1	..	1			

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.
Diseases of the Circulatory System—(continued).				VI. Diseases of the Digestive System.			
Angina pectoris	10	7	3	(1) <i>Diseases of the teeth and gums</i> ..	1	1	..
OTHER DISEASES OF THE HEART :—				DISEASES OF THE PHARYNX AND TONSILS :—			
(1) <i>Aortic valve disease</i> ..	6	3	3	(1) <i>Tonsillitis, etc., adenoid vegetations</i>	1	1	..
(2) <i>Mitral valve disease</i> ..	8	4	4	Diseases of the œsophagus ..	1	1	..
(3) <i>Other or unspecified valve diseases</i>	31	14	17	Ulcer of the stomach	14	11	3
(4) <i>Fatty Heart</i>	6	1	5	Ulcer of the duodenum	3	3	..
(4) <i>Cardiac dilatation, cause unspecified</i> ..	3	1	2	OTHER DISEASES OF THE STOMACH :—			
(6) <i>Other or unspecified myocardial disease</i>	238	108	130	(1) <i>Inflammation of the stomach</i> ..	1	..	1
(7) <i>Disordered action of the heart</i>	7	1	6	(2) <i>Other diseases included under the above</i>	1	..	1
(8) <i>Heart disease (undefined)</i> ..	6	4	2	DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS :—			
DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES :—				Ulceration of the intestines ..	1	..	1
Aneurism	5	5	..	Other diseases included in above	16	10	6
Arterio-sclerosis				Appendicitis and typhlitis ..	12	8	4
(1) <i>With record of cerebral vascular lesion</i>	56	31	25	HERNIA, INTESTINAL, OBSTRUCTION :—			
(2) <i>Without record of cerebral vascular lesion</i>	25	14	11	(a) <i>Hernia</i>	5	2	3
<i>Other diseases of the arteries</i> ..	3	2	1	(b) <i>Intestinal obstruction</i> ..	9	5	4
<i>Polycythemia and thrombosis (not cerebral)</i>	6	5	1	Other diseases of the intestines ..	1	1	..
<i>Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.)</i> ..	1	1	..	Hydatid tumour of the liver ..	1	..	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System.				CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER :—			
Tracheitis	2	1	1	Not returned as alcoholic ..	5	5	..
BRONCHITIS :				Biliary calculi	2	..	2
<i>Acute</i>	26	11	15	Other diseases of the liver ..	4	2	2
<i>Chronic</i>	31	18	13	Diseases of the Pancreas ..	1	..	1
<i>and (d) Not stated whether chronic</i>	36	17	19	Peritonitis of unstated origin ..	3	2	1
PNEUMONIA (all forms) :—				VII. Non-Puerperal Diseases of the Genito Urinary System.			
Lobular pneumonia	58	32	26	Acute nephritis (including unspecified under 10 years of age)	1	1	..
Interstitial pneumonia	38	28	10	Chronic nephritis (including unspecified under 10 years of age)	41	23	18
Not otherwise defined	11	9	2	Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa	2	2	..
EMPHYSEMA :				Calculi of the urinary passages ..	1	1	..
<i>Empyema</i>	4	3	1	DISEASES OF THE URETHRA, urinary abscess, etc. :—			
Stagnation and hæmorrhage ..	7	1	6	(a) <i>Stricture of the urethra</i> ..	2	2	..
Infarct of lung	1	1	..	(b) <i>Other diseases of the urethra, etc.</i> ..	1	1	..
Angrene of the lung	1	1	..	Diseases of the prostate	18	18	..
Asthma	12	8	4	Pelvic abscess	1	..	1
Pulmonary emphysema	1	1	..				
OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM :—							
Chronic interstitial pneumonia	3	2	1				

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.
VIII. The Puerperal State.				XIV. External Causes.		
ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY:—				SUICIDE		
(a) <i>Abortion</i>	3	..	3	By solid or liquid poisons and corrosive substances ..	4	2
Puerperal hæmorrhage	2	..	2	By poisonous gas	13	8
Other accidents of childbirth ..	3	..	3	By hanging or strangulation	2	2
Puerperal sepsis	5	..	5	By drowning	1	1
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	1	..	1	By cutting or piercing instru- ments	4	4
Childbirth not assignable to other headings puerperal insanity)	1	..	1	Burns (conflagration excepted)	6	2
				Accidental mechanical suffo- cation	4	1
IX. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.				Accidental absorption of irres- pirable or poisonous gas ..	3	1
(1) <i>Senile gangrene</i>	1	1	..	Accidental drowning	1	1
(2) <i>Other gangrene</i>	1	..	1			
Phlegmon	3	2	1	ACCIDENTAL INJURY:—		
Acute abscess	1	1	..	By fall	10	4
				By machinery	1	1
OTHER DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND ITS ANNEXA:—				By other forms of crushing (vehicles, railways, etc.) ..	24	17
Other diseases included under the above	2	..	2	Wounds of war	1	1
				Excessive cold	1	1
X. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion.				HOMICIDE:—		
Infective osteomyelitis and periostitis	3	1	2	By firearms	1	1
Other diseases of the Bones ..	2	1	1	By cutting or piercing instru- ments	1	..
Other diseases of the organs of locomotion	1	..	1	By other means	1	1
				Other external violence ..	1	1
XI. Malformations.				XV. Ill-Defined Diseases.		
Congenital malformation of heart	12	7	5	(1) <i>Heart failure</i> (1-70 years) ..	1	1
Other congenital malformations	7	6	1	(2) <i>Other ill-defined causes</i> ..	2	2
				TOTAL ..	1689	905
XII. Diseases of Early Infancy.						
Congenital debility and sclerema	6	3	3			
Premature birth	49	30	19			
Injury at birth	3	1	2			
OTHER DISEASES PECULIAR TO EARLY INFANCY:—						
Atelectasis	3	1	2			
Other diseases included under above	1	..	1			
Lack of care	2	..	2			
XIII. Old Age.						
Other forms of senile decay ..	48	20	28			

Appendix

A Note on Certain Health Hazards in
the Engineering and Motor Industries

APPENDIX.

SOME HEALTH HAZARDS IN THE ENGINEERING SHOP.*

Chromium Plating is a much used process to-day in motor-car and cycle manufacture. The process was first evolved but three years ago, and not until 1931 did it become general for the purpose of rendering untarnishable bright car and cycle fittings. The plating is done by electrolytic action in a tank containing a liquid solution of 300 grammes of chromic acid and $2\frac{1}{2}$ grammes of sulphuric acid to the litre. Placed in the solution at each side of the tank is a lead anode. The article to be plated constitutes the kathode and is suspended in the solution between the anodes. Positive current is passed through the anodes, traverses the solution and deposits chromium on the kathode. The process is carried on at a temperature of 112° to 118° F., and the current density is some 120 amperes per square foot of kathode surface. Owing to the temperature of the solution, fumes are given off from the tank, and owing to the temperature and current density combined, a spray of chromic acid is given off at the kathode. The operative needs repeatedly to agitate the articles under treatment in order to remove bubbles therefrom; he is inclined therefore to lean over the tank, and despite the exhaust precautions which are enforced, he may become exposed to chromic acid fumes. The operative in the chromium-plating shop wears—or should wear—rubber gloves, apron and boots. He is provided also with a respirator, but often dons it only while under direct supervision. Local firms certainly do all in their power to enforce the use of protective appliances. The pathological effects of chromium are well known.

Cellulose-spraying is another comparatively new process now in general usage in motor car manufacture and in the machine-tool shop. The process consists of treating car bodies or parts of engines or machine-tools with colour by the projection thereon of cellulose-containing lacquer in the form of a fine spray. The work on the large scale is performed in special compartments fitted with apparatus for fume exhaustion. Despite the latter precautions, the emanations (which are characterised by a “pear-drop” odour) in the spraying chamber and in its immediate vicinity, are somewhat pungent. The fumes consist of volatile amyl compounds and certain benzine derivatives. The latter are recognised as the cause occasionally of benzene poisoning. The volatile amyl compounds may include amyl nitrite, which, although not employed as a solvent for cellulose in the initial manufacture of the lacquer, may occur not infrequently therein as a decomposition product. This may well be important, for it

* Extracts from a recent paper by the present writer. (*Journal of State Medicine*. Vol. xxxix, No. 10).

is conceivable that cellulose-sprayers may, over a period, suffer cardio-vascular changes and respiratory irritation due to its inhalation.

Sandblasting or Sandblowing is a well-known process for cleaning the surfaces of castings and heat-treated machine details. In this process, which is conducted in special compartments, sand is impinged under high pressure on to the articles under treatment. The danger to the sandblaster lies in the inhalation of ultra-fine particles of silica sand, with resultant bronchial and pulmonary damage. Although protective garments, including a helmet supplied from outside with air, are provided for the sandblaster, he nevertheless is very liable to the risks aforementioned. The particles are so fine and travel with such momentum on deflection from the casting, that doubtless some of them penetrate the fabric of the helmet or gain access under the cape attachment. To combat this as far as possible, it is important to essay to maintain a positive air-pressure inside the helmet. *It is of first importance to consider the process of shotblasting as an alternative to sandblasting.* In the first-named process fine iron shot are showered under high pressure against the casting and smoothing of the latter is thereby effected. The shot do not fracture or become pulverized in the process, and there is, therefore, no danger of inhaling metal dust from that source. It is to be remembered, however, that the rough castings, before treatment, are coated with sand which has been burnt on during the prior process of moulding. Shotblasting therefore breaks up and disperses the sand from the castings, and again fine silica dust constitutes the health hazard. Although both sandblasting and shotblasting are dangerous processes owing to the production of silica particles, it is clear that the last-named is by far the less hazardous by reason of the smaller amount of sand-dust generated. *It would be a salutary measure if shotblasting were generally substituted for sandblasting in the engineering shop.* In certain local works this has been done with success. In all hazards due to dust inhalation, the factors determining the extent of pulmonary damage are largely those of the quantity and shape of the particles inhaled. Sharp faceted particles occasion acute damage, whereas smooth rounded particles are much less drastic in action. Particles of silica sand in their natural state are comparatively smooth; when they are impinged forcibly against metal as in sandblasting, however, they fracture and form smaller particles of exceeding sharpness. Fine sharp particles are similarly formed (in much smaller quantity, however) in the process of shotblasting, when the sand adherent to the casting is fractured by the repeated blows of impinging shot.

Accidents. Although the guarding of dangerous machinery is of undoubted utility, it is recognised to-day that the personal factor looms large in connexion with industrial accidents and is primarily concerned in at least 75 per cent. of such mishaps. The preventive measures available are (a) scientific selection of employees, (b) education in the factory and safety

methods, (c) preservation of the worker's general health, and (d) protective devices on machinery.

To combat the accident menace in local engineering shops, the Coventry Engineering Employers' Association recently introduced a system of Works Safety Officers. There are now no less than 21 firms in Coventry which have appointed Safety Officers. These officers are employed by the individual firms, systematically to inspect machinery with an eye to safety, to investigate and record all accidents, to educate the workers in the matter of safety methods, to receive relevant suggestions from the workers themselves, and finally, to foster the general principles of health in the factory. *A most useful feature of the scheme is the close co-operation which has been established between the safety officers and the City Health Department.*

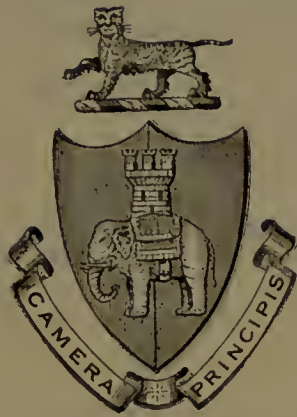
Fatigue. Fatigue may be occasioned by excessive physical exertion or by monotony of work whereby the psychological stimulus to effort is dulled. The general health of the worker again plays a part, for it is patent that a given amount of physical output is fatiguing to one worker and not to another, and in fact, in the same worker is fatiguing one day and not the next. The environmental factor largely enters. Here, however, the subject is briefly treated from the standpoint only of the nature of the work performed.

A modern tendency is to delegate more and more work to the machine. In the matter of industrial fatigue, it is possible that the lowered need for human exertion occasioned thereby is counterbalanced by the effects of increased monotony of the processes evolved. The potentialities of the machine tool in conducing to or preventing fatigue are important and fundamental. The machine tool should be constructed with due regard to the physical comfort of its future operative. The design and the disposition of the various handles or treadles should be such as will assure to the operative a comfortable working zone. The modern machine tool relieves the operative of unduly heavy work; the quick power traverse of a lathe is a case in point. By this means, the frequent moving of a heavy part of the tool is effected by power, the final fine adjustment only being performed by hand.

The introduction of air chucks and air fixtures again saves the energy of the mechanic, for by opening or closing a valve, the work is gripped or released instead of as formerly by manual use of a chuck key.

The prevention of fatigue in the engineering shop is concerned with (a) the use of modern machine tools, (b) avoidance of monotony by small changes from time to time in the nature of a man's particular task, (c) promotion of hygienic working environment, and (d) attention to the general health of the workers.

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1931.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN F. LEE, J.P., <i>Chairman.</i>	
MR. COUNCILLOR A. TURNER, J.P., <i>Vice-Chairman.</i>	
THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN V. WYLES, J.P.).	
MR. ALDERMAN BARNACLE, O.B.E.	MRS. COUNCILLOR THOMSON.
„ „ BATCHELOR, J.P.	MR. „ THOMSON.
„ „ BATES, B.Sc., J.P.	„ „ WILLIAMS.
„ „ HALPIN, J.P.	MRS. D. J. CORBETT.
„ „ SODEN, M.R.C.S., J.P.	MISS H. DAVIDSON.
MR. COUNCILLOR ARMISHAW.	„ A. E. FRENCH.
„ „ BAYLEY.	MR. H. E. CALDICOTT, J.P.
„ „ CHESHIRE, M.B.E.	„ E. J. KIPPS, M.Sc.
„ „ FARREN, O.B.E.	„ J. W. LEE.
„ „ J. FENNELL.	„ A. B. ODELL.
„ „ LEE GORDON.	„ W. H. SPENCER.
MRS. „ HUGHES.	„ R. J. TILT.
MR. „ HOLBROOK.	„ H. J. WHITE.
MRS. „ SMITH.	„ A. P. YOUNG.
MR. „ STEVENSON.	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STAFF

School Medical Officer	A. MASSEY, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy School Medical Officer	H. L. OLDERSHAW, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officers	{ J. J. MURRAY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. MARGARET J. MOIR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.M.R.E.
School Oculist	- T. HARRISON BUTLER, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.
X-Ray Specialist	- T. E. C. COLE, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Aural Surgeon	- F. W. SYDENHAM, M.D., F.R.C.S. ED.
Senr. School Dentist	- M. RAESIDE, L.D.S.
Assistant School Dentist	V. G. BOYLE, L.D.S.
School Nurses	{ MISS G. I. WHITE. † „ A. L. LYDDON. § † † „ M. E. ADCOCK. † „ E. C. BATSFORD. • „ M. A. EVANS. • „ M. A. MORRISON. † § „ E. F. ROBINSON. § „ E. HOLT. §
Cleansing Attendant	- MRS. FISHER.
Senior Clerk	- T. F. MARSDEN.
Junior Clerks	- MISS E. A. BLAKEMAN. „ P. DEACON. (Appointed 1st September, 1931). „ P. M. WALLIS. (Resigned 31st August, 1931).

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certificated (Fever) Nurse.

* Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

• Three Years General Trained Nurse.

CITY OF COVENTRY.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my third Annual Report, that for 1931, on the School Medical Service of the City. The report constitutes the twenty-seventh of the series.

The routine work proceeded smoothly throughout the year. During the period under review, 8,021 children were subjected to routine medical inspection, and in addition there were 9,440 special inspections and re-inspections. On the dental side, of 7,156 children examined, 5,750 were found to have defects, and of the latter number, 4,538 received treatment. These figures relate to elementary and secondary school children combined. Detailed analyses of the year's work appear in tabular form in the Appendix to the report.

At the year-end, the school population in the City numbered approximately 24,000. The boundary extension which will become operative on April 1st, 1932, in pursuance of the Coventry Extension Act, 1931, will add some 1,300 to this figure. There are six schools in the new territory to be annexed to the City.

The insufficiency of the existing Central School Clinic at King Street has been mentioned in previous reports. The scheme for a new combined Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinic, has been well in mind during the year, albeit for various reasons the project has apparently advanced little since my last report. The selected site in Gulson Road is partially occupied by fourteen old dwelling-houses constituting Herbert's Row. During the year these houses have been cleared of tenants, in readi-

ness for demolition. The houses and the land adjoining were the subject of an application, towards the end of the year, to the Ministry of Health for sanction to appropriation for purposes of the Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Education Acts. When such sanction is forthcoming, and when the houses come to be demolished early in the current year, the site will be in readiness and the clinic scheme will await the economic situation.

The branch minor-ailment clinic at Windmill Road, inaugurated in November, 1930, has now had a full year in operation. The clinic has proved of increasing utility, and as shown by growing attendances, has met a very real need in the northern sector of the City.

In respect of the comprehensive group of debilitated children, Corley Open-Air School has well maintained its reputation as a restorer to better health and fuller educational capacity.

The incidence of infectious diseases among school children has been low during the year, and attendance records were enhanced accordingly. In the matter of diphtheria prevention, 145 children in the schools were immunized by the Schick method.

The weekly operative clinic at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital under the auspices of the Education Committee for "tonsils and adenoids" cases, has seen a wonted volume of work. The reader is referred to a special note on the subject which appears on page 8 of the main report following.

The importance of the teaching of hygiene has been emphasised in previous reports; valuable work in this branch has been done during the year in most local schools. The results from school to school cannot but depend on the attitude of individual teachers. Ready accordance to their pupils, subject to age grouping, of considered instruction in personal, environmental, and social hygiene is earnestly commended to teachers as a rare field for service.

For children in its care, the School Medical Service essays firstly to maintain physical normality, and secondly to restore the defective to that level. Work in the first category does not admit so readily of statistical record as does that in the second, nor does it therefore extend to the doer the same lure of measurable achievement. Nevertheless those engaged on the medical side of school work do well to cultivate the physiological outlook.

The year's work, as a whole, can be reviewed with satisfaction. To this result, the courtesy of the Chairman and members of the Attendance and Physical Welfare Sub-Committee, and the co-operation of the Director of Education have greatly contributed.

In conclusion, I would mention my appreciation of the loyal service accorded during the year by all members of my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MASSEY,

School Medical Officer.

The Council House,

Coventry.

29th January, 1932.

1. Staff.

Details as to staff are set out on page 126.

2. Teaching of Hygiene in Schools.

A knowledge of personal hygiene and of the first principles of environmental hygiene is essential to the child as a part of his preparation for citizenship. The ultimate success of public health measures depends largely upon the manner of their reception and interpretation by the individual. Given the keen co-operation of the teaching profession in the matter of instruction in hygiene, the schools can well succeed in turning out citizens who, by personal habits and demands, will greatly assist in the crusade for better communal health.

Much good work in this connexion was accomplished in local schools during the year.

Instruction in Dental Hygiene

During June, 1931, exhibitions and demonstrations relating to dental hygiene were arranged in the City, through the Dental Board of the United Kingdom. The Board kindly supplied a number of models illustrating the development and structure of the teeth, their manner and times of eruption, and the diseases and abnormalities to which they are liable. A demonstrator employed by the Board accompanied the exhibition and gave valuable instruction to a large number of local school children.

Three Schools, Wheatley Street, Windmill Road and Stoke Council, were selected as centres for the lectures and demonstra-

tions, and senior pupils from the various schools in the city were drafted at given hours to one or another of the three centres. In this way the special instruction reached a very large number of children.

Routine instruction in and practice of dental hygiene proceeded throughout the year in local schools.

3. School Hygiene.

Schools, Accommodation, Attendance, etc.

The following particulars obtained at the year-end :—

Schools.

24	Elementary Council Schools with	...	...	60 departments
9	„ Non-Provided Schools with	...	12	„
5	„ Roman Catholic Schools with	...	6	„
—			—	
38				78 departments

Accommodation and Attendance.

Recognised Accommodation of all Elementary Schools	...	25,922
Re-organised „ „ „ „	...	23,798
Total Number of Children on Registers (at year-end)	...	23,606
Average „ „ „ „ (during year)		23,657
Average „ „ in attendance „ „		21,504
Average Percentage Attendance for the year	...	90.8

During the visitation to schools by the assistant school medical officers, for the purposes of routine medical inspection, observations are made on any points appearing to call for attention from a school hygiene view point. In this connexion certain matters were referred through the Director of Education to the appropriate Committee, and the necessary improvements subsequently resulted. At one school the old lavatory basins were replaced; at another, improved flushing apparatus for urinals was installed; a drinking fountain was fixed in each of the three departments of a third school.

The installation of electric light at Corley Open-Air School was a notable advance during the year.

4. Medical Inspection.

All school-children are subjected thrice during their school lives, to routine medical inspection in the schools. In addition children may be examined at any other time if referred specifically by parent or teacher. Treatment of various kinds is undertaken at the school clinics, but parents are advised to seek the services of a family doctor whenever such a course is indicated.

During 1931, 7,157 elementary school children were systematically examined (routine inspections). Particulars are set out in Table I., on page 156. In addition, 3,727 children in or from elementary schools were specially examined (special inspections or re-inspections).

It is important to note that the object of routine medical inspection is not only to find defects and refer for treatment, but also to advise on the conditions necessary to maintain health.

5. Findings of Medical Inspection.

Review of the facts disclosed by medical inspection.

(a) *Uncleanliness.*

The maintenance of cleanliness in school children depends on parental care, supplemented by supervision by the nursing staff in the schools. The necessary increase in school nursing staff granted in 1930 has since enabled more frequent inspections for uncleanliness and more regular "following up" of cases ascertained. Much benefit has accrued during the year under review from the improved system. At the same time parents are reminded that the best opportunities rest with them for keeping children clean and tidy.

The following table gives the relevant returns for the year :—

UNCLEANLINESS.

Age Groups.	No. Examined.	Total unclean (Heads and Bodies).	Percentage unclean.	Heads only unclean (ver- minous or nits)	Percentage.	Heads and Bodies unclean (vermin or nits with flea bites).	Percentage.	Bodies only unclean (flea bites).	Percentage.
ENTRANTS ...	2444	278	11.3	207	8.5	28	1.1	43	1.8
INTERMEDIATES	2202	327	14.9	269	12.2	39	1.8	19	0.9
LEAVERS ...	2138	198	9.3	152	7.1	19	0.9	27	1.3
Totals ...	6784	803	11.8	628	9.3	86	1.3	89	1.3

(b) *Minor Ailments.*

See page 139 and Table IV., Group I., page 161.

The types and numbers of minor ailment cases treated at the clinics during the year are given under heading 8.

(c) *Tonsils and Adenoids and Middle Ear Disease.*

See Table II., page 157, and Table IV., Group III., page 162.

Operative Clinic.

During the year the work of the operative clinic for "tonsils and adenoids" cases at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital has proceeded normally. The sessions were held weekly, and 493 operations were performed thereat during the year. Unusual interest attaches to this clinic, due to the fact that the Surgeon-in-charge (Mr. F. W. Sydenham) advocates and practises where possible a system of operations without anæsthetics. At first sight, such a procedure cannot but cause some apprehension in those who have not actually witnessed it. During the year the writer made observation at the clinic, and the impressions gained thereby are summarized below.

The method of tonsils and adenoids removal without anæsthetics, as largely employed at the clinic, allows remarkable expedition of the work, quick recovery of patients and their comparative freedom from hæmorrhage. The average time from the admission of a patient to the operating theatre, to his entry to the recovery room on completion of the operation is 60 seconds. There is little or no time for prior fear on the part of the patients, and subsequent examination of the patients in the recovery room, suggests that post-operative distress is reduced to a minimum. It might reasonably be urged that the experience of a tonsil and adenoid operation without anæsthetic might influence a child in such a way that he would fear any future approach by a doctor. In practice, however, this would not appear to be so. Each case comes up, one week after the operation, for routine re-examination by the Surgeon; during these re-examinations there is evidence of ready acquiescence rather than fear on the part of the small patients concerned.

As to the thoroughness of the operations as performed at the clinic, there is no doubt. A macroscopic examination of the enucleated tonsils is all that is required to convince.

If pressed for a final opinion on the method outlined above, the writer would say that in general he disagrees with the principle of tonsil and adenoid operations without anæsthetics, but that in particular hands (such as obtain at the clinic in question), the method can be employed in such a way that its advantages outweigh its disadvantages. Stated briefly, the method in certain hands is successful, while in others it would clearly be inadmissible.

It is necessary to emphasise that, wherever the parents specifically request it for their children, an anæsthetic is given.

Mr. F. W. Sydenham (the Surgeon in charge of the operative clinic) supplies the following note :

“ The reasons for removing tonsils and adenoids without an anæsthetic are safety and diminution of shock. The child has to enter the operating room and be placed on the table whether an anæsthetic is given or not. When an anæsthetic is given, the period before unconsciousness is 90-120 seconds, sometimes longer ; during this time the child generally struggles and cries from the effect of the anæsthetic. There is also a short unpleasant period during recovery. The time taken by the actual operation is 10-12 seconds, during which the child often never cries at all, showing that there is little pain. When the child does cry, it is mainly from fright, as may occur in any case during the pre-anæsthetic period. We have thus a period of 10-12 seconds as compared with one of 90-120 seconds. In operations without an anæsthetic, there is less shock from hæmorrhage, which latter is $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ of that occurring in tonsil and adenoid operations after anæsthesia. There is also the absence of shock to the vital processes of the body, which follows the administration of an anæsthetic. There is extra freedom from danger during the operation and from post-anæsthetic operatic pneumonia. The child is able to return home within half an hour.”

(d) *Tuberculosis.*

See Table III., pages 159 and 160.

Pulmonary tuberculosis, attended by signs admitting of definite diagnosis, is uncommon among school children. At the same time, many of those placed in the debilitated or delicate category are doubtless “ tuberculized.” In children of this group, careful attention to nutrition and environment has undoubted potentialities in the matter of tuberculosis prevention.

(e) *Skin Diseases.*

See Table IV., Group I., page 161 ; also see table under heading 8.

(f) *External Eye Disease.*

The common minor conditions under this heading (*e.g.*, blepharitis, styas, etc.) are in the main treated at the school clinics. More severe conditions are referred to the ophthalmic specialist.

(g) *Vision.*

The following table gives an analysis of the cases seen by Dr. Harrison Butler :—

DEFECTIVE VISION.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS				SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.	
		City Cases.	County Children attending City Schools		
Refracted ... ..	...	1314	33		33
Glasses prescribed ... ..	...	1045	20		25
Attendances made ... ..	...	2259	39		42
		No	Per Cent.	No	Per Cent.
Myopia ... ..	...	189	18.0	3	15.0
Myopic Astigmatism		133	12.7	1	5.0
Hypermetropia ... ..	...	198	18.9	5	25.0
Hypermetropic Astigmatism		483	46.2	10	50.0
Mixed Astigmatism		42	4.0	1	5.0

(h) *Ear Disease and Hearing.*

See Table II., page 157.

(i.) *Dental Defects.*

See Table IV., Group IV., page 162.

Mr. Raeside, Senior School Dentist, gives the following report on the work of the Dental Clinic for the past year :—

“ During the year a total of 4,538 cases were treated. This number comprises 3,001 children of the systematic age groups, 1,407 ‘Specials,’ i.e., cases referred by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, etc., 80 scholars attending Secondary Schools, and 50 children referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

The total number of children systematically examined (dental) in the various elementary schools was 7,022; of these, 5,616 were found to require treatment.

The following table shows the details of the treatments carried out during the year :—

	In Elementary School Children.	In Secondary School Children.	In Infant Welfare cases	Total.
Fillings :—				
Permanent teeth ...	3270	166	—	3436
Temporary teeth ...	158	—	14	172
Extractions :—				
Permanent teeth ...	1098	51	—	1149
Temporary teeth ...	7697	29	76	7802
Other Operations ...	343	24	12	379
Examination and Advice only	231	—	4	235
Attendances	6730	206	84	7020

As in previous years, children proceeding to the Corley Open-Air School received treatment before admission. During the year an additional inspection was carried out at the School at Corley, and a few cases requiring urgent attention were brought to the Clinic for treatment.

It is to be regretted that the teeth of the average school entrants, 5-6 years of age, show no improvement, and it is evident that only by early and continuous dental cleanliness and supervision can disease be counteracted.

Parents must be brought to realise that the temporary teeth are as important as the permanent teeth, and that signs of decay in the first dentition should receive early attention.

There is no doubt that dietetic deficiencies are one of the chief causes of susceptibility to dental caries, and the liability to disease is greatly increased by:—

1. Overcrowding and malposition of the teeth.
2. Neglect of cleanliness.
3. The close proximity of teeth already infected."

The Schools visited and the results of dental examinations are as follows:—

School.	Total Children Examined	Referred for Treatment	Actually Treated	Re- Treated
Barkers' Butts ...	452	338	236	122
*Broad Street ...	—	—	6	41
Broadway ...	120	108	55	34
Centaur Road ...	472	406	241	139
Cheylesmore ...	247	208	83	43
*Earlsdon ...	—	—	104	49
Edgewick ...	409	297	145	44
*Folly Lane ...	—	—	190	84
Foxford ...	163	121	23	3
Frederick Bird ...	466	361	222	128
*Holbrook Lane ...	—	—	137	91
John Gulson ...	266	192	146	90
Little Heath ...	171	126	83	30
Pridmore Road ...	277	237	42	39
Paradise ...	165	123	35	6
Radford ...	211	147	132	81
Red Lane ...	304	254	112	58
South Street ...	361	314	105	65
Spon Street ...	323	299	56	28
Stoke Council ...	448	344	87	58
Stoke Heath ...	336	284	123	34
Wheatley Street ...	459	383	166	86
*Whoberley ...	—	—	16	7
Windmill Road ...	301	246	52	23
Allesley C.E. ...	29	21	11	7
*All Saints C.E. ...	—	—	62	33
All Soul's R.C. ...	90	67	42	19
Foleshill C.E. ...	98	89	3	5
Longford C.E. ...	30	26	2	—
Sacred Heart R.C. ...	76	62	13	11
St. Elizabeth's R.C. ...	117	87	32	16
St. John's C.E. ...	159	135	47	16
St. Mark's C.E. ...	124	99	35	12
St. Mary's R.C. ...	112	98	45	25
*St. Michael's C.E. ...	—	—	18	7
St. Osburg's R.C. ...	124	100	58	25
*Stoke C.E. ...	—	—	23	6
Westwood Heath C.E....	26	22	5	2
Corley O.A.S....	86	22	8	—
Totals ...	7022	5616	3001	1567

* No dental inspection during 1931.

(j) *Crippling Defects.*

See Table II., page 157, and Table III., page 160.

The following table gives an analysis of the crippling conditions noted during the year under review, viz. :—

Infantile Paralysis:—					Boys.	Girls.	Totals
Leg	...	..	...	...	22	10	32
Arm	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Arm and Leg	...	..	...	...	4	5	9
Trunks and Legs	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Tuberculosis (Arrested) :—							
Hip	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Spine	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Shoulder	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Knee	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Talipes (deformed feet)	...	...	...	...	11	11	22
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	...	...	...	—	6	6
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Muscular Dystrophy	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Erb's Palsy	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Spinal Curvature:—							
Kyphosis	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Knock Knee	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
Flat Feet	...	...	...	...	24	19	43
Wry Neck	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Accident	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
"Hearts"	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Rickets	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Congenital Deformity	...	...	...	...	10	8	18
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
Totals					130	109	239

During 1930 the Paybody Home, Allesley, was recognized by the Board of Education as a residential special open-air school for cripples.

There is a discrepancy as between the numbers in the above table and those in Table III., page 160. in the latter appear only those cases who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with the child's normal mode of life.

Nutrition.

The following table shows the percentage and degree of nutrition found during the course of medical inspection :—

		Number of Children Examined	Very Good	Per Cent.	Good	Per Cent.	Bad	Per Cent.	Very Bad	Per Cent.
Entrants.	Boys	1267	202	15.9	930	73.4	129	10.2	6	.5
	Girls	1177	327	27.8	789	67	59	5	2	.2
Intermediates	Boys	1076	119	11.1	821	76.3	135	12.5	1	.1
	Girls	1126	307	27.3	750	66.6	68	6	1	.1
Leavers.	Boys	1076	245	22.8	768	71.4	61	5.7	2	.2
	Girls	1062	386	36.3	652	61.4	23	2.2	1	.1

An experiment relating to school milk provision and the nutrition of the children concerned, was in progress at the year end in Pridmore Road School. This will be chronicled in the 1932 Annual Report.

Personal History—Previous Illnesses.

The following table shows the percentage of children, in the three age groups inspected, who have suffered from infectious diseases either before attending school or after admission.

PREVIOUS ILLNESSES.

Age Group		Number Examined	Meas- les	Per Cent	Whooping Cough	Per Cent	Chicken Pox	Per Cent	Scarlet Fever	Per Cent	Diphtheria	Per Cent	Mumps	Per Cent
Entrants.	Boys	1267	709	55.2	473	37.3	340	26.8	54	4.3	42	3.3	215	17
	Girls	1177	693	58.9	492	41.8	332	28.2	46	3.9	44	3.7	187	15.9
Intermediates	Boys	1076	924	85.9	549	51	477	44.3	92	8.6	64	5.9	350	32.5
	Girls	1126	992	88.1	619	55	510	45.3	84	7.5	61	5.4	353	31.3
Leavers	Boys	1076	961	89.3	577	53.6	480	44.6	102	9.5	49	4.6	394	36.6
	Girls	1062	965	90.9	592	55.7	490	46.1	101	9.5	72	6.8	387	36.4

For the summary of the defects found by medical inspection see Table II. A, page 157.

6. Infectious Diseases.

The incidence of infectious diseases in the schools has been comparatively low during the year. The welcome drop in the

numbers of notifications of diphtheria in school children, as compared with 1930, is noteworthy. Among the measures of diphtheria control adopted during the year was the immunization (Schick method) of 145 children in the following schools, viz. :—Stoke Council Junior, 52; Stoke Council Infants', 66; Stoke Heath, 27.

No school was closed during the year on account of epidemic infection.

Vaccination.

During the routine examination of the elementary school children, a note was made concerning their vaccinal condition. The findings in this connexion are tabulated hereunder.

Age Groups	BOYS			GIRLS		
	Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated	Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated
Entrants	1267	265	20·9	1177	257	21·8
Intermediates	1076	290	27·0	1126	280	24·9
Leavers	1076	246	22·9	1062	278	26·2
Totals	3419	801	23·4	3365	815	24·2

It follows from the above that the local school population possesses scant immunity against small-pox invasion, and it would appear that the Vaccination Acts are by no means fulfilling their original purpose.

7. Following up.

This work is of essential importance, and it is good to note an increase in its volume during 1931, as compared with previous years. The figures below show the numbers of home visits by school nurses in connexion with their "follow up" work.

Condition.	Visits Paid.
General cleanliness	149
Skin diseases	35
Eye defects	1261
Ear defects	8
Nose and Throat defects	2421
Dental defects	254
Diphtheria	91
Cripples	40
Miscellaneous	737
TOTAL	4996

In addition to the home visitation, 1,634 visits were made to schools by the nurses.

8. Medical Treatment.

The following tables give the numbers of attendances for treatment at the minor ailment clinics during the year :—

KING STREET CLINIC.

CONDITION.	Cases.	Attendances.
Skin :—		
Ringworm—scalp	20	86
Ringworm—body	14	137
Scabies	35	387
Impetigo	412	3266
Other skin diseases	57	909
Minor Eye Defects	174	2572
Minor Ear Defects	229	2517
Miscellaneous	110	979
Totals ..	1051	10853

WINDMILL ROAD BRANCH CLINIC.

CONDITION.	Cases.	Attendances.
Unclean Heads	168	182
Skin :—Ringworm—scalp	3	16
Scabies	3	26
Impetigo	161	865
Other skin diseases	10	130
Minor Eye defects	52	377
Minor Ear defects	45	421
Miscellaneous	129	258
Totals ..	571	2275

9. Open-Air Education.

Corley Open-Air School.

Dr. J. J. Murray submits the following report :—

“There were 59 children on the Register on January 1st, 1931, and during the year 95 were admitted and 99 discharged. The number in attendance at the year-end was 55. The school has again exemplified in a striking way the beneficial results of fresh air, good food, and improved environment as applied to the delicate child. It may be placed to the credit of Corley that, in addition to providing for the physical needs of the children admitted there, it assists them in the development and expression of personality. In short, Corley is calculated to enhance the community value of children who enjoy residence there.

The bronchitis and malnutrition groups formed the major portion of the total admissions during the year, and they derived uniform benefit from the school treatment.

Most of the cases in the “tuberculised” group are debilitated children from homes where tuberculosis is present, and are referred by

the Tuberculosis Officer. The removal of such potentially receptive "soil" from close association with the "seed" of infection is a striking example of prevention in the fullest sense of the term.

A few cases suffering from intermittent attacks of "growing pains" and without signs of cardiac involvement were admitted during the year and may be said to have shown marked improvement. Considerations of home conditions and rheumatic family histories were taken into account together with attention to teeth and tonsils as necessary preliminaries to selection.

The average length of stay in Corley was 36 weeks.

The average increases in height and weight noted during residence in the school were respectively 10.7 pounds and 1.8 inches."

Centaur Road Roof School.

Dr. M. J. Moir gives the following summary of the year's work thus :—

"The children chosen to attend the Open-Air School during 1931 appeared to the Headmistress when she first saw them as being in considerably greater need than usual of the benefits which such a school has to confer. On the whole the regularity of attendance was not so good as usual. Yet at the end of the session the progress—at least as evidenced by increase of height and weight—compared favourably with that of the children of past years. The average increase in height of the girls was 1.66 inches, the increase in weight 4.81 pounds, and the average age 10.6 years. The corresponding figures for the boys are 1.4 inches, 3.41 pounds and 10.4 years.

Fortunately, the weather of the autumn and last three months of 1931 was unusually dry, and in consequence there was much less discomfort caused by wet floors. On only a few occasions, the headmistress reports, was sawdust scattered over the floors to absorb the wet—a procedure which, though the necessity for it one must regret, appears to be necessary when the rainfall exceeds a certain small amount."

10. Physical Training.

The following is a report by Miss E. K. Brown, the Organiser of Physical Training :—

"A further recognition of the importance of scientific physical training in the schools was made by the Education Committee in the additional appointment to the local organizing staff, of Mr. Marsh, organizer of Physical Training under the Warwickshire Education Committee. Mr. Marsh was appointed on 1st February, 1931, and has spent one day each week in Coventry schools. He is concerned with the physical training taken by men teachers under the Committee.

The reorganization of schools, leading to a finer grading of scholars as regards age and ability, has shown the undoubted possibilities of physical training as an educative factor. Teachers appreciate this as a means of developing muscle co-ordination and control in children, preparing them for the more advanced and complicated movements of the senior classes.

The work is carried on systematically from stage to stage, and the whole scheme is progressive—from infants to juniors, to seniors, to secondary school, to Junior Technical day and evening schools, to the Technical College.

The general standard of teaching is rising, and there is less break than formerly in the continuity of physical training when children are transferred from elementary to secondary schools.

The retention of the daily period of physical training in the infant and junior schools has justified the time so spent. The children look forward to the daily opportunity of 'growing tall,' of 'touching the toes,' &c., and in this way the 'daily toning up' habit is becoming an extremely pleasurable and profitable activity of the child.

These lessons are taken out of doors, as a rule, and teachers appreciate the fact that the tonic effect of fresh air on the skin and lungs is obtained when the clothing is light and the exercise vigorous.

Reorganized Senior Schools.

In the girls' schools the physical training lesson is of 30 minutes' duration, and it is essayed to arrange the lessons on four days in the week. Further advance has been made in the supply of portable gymnastic apparatus, and 5 out of 7 senior schools are provided with balancing benches, jumping apparatus and mats. A vaulting plinth has also been provided in one senior boys' school.

In some schools physical training is a fine weather subject, owing to the lack of a suitable covered space in which the lesson may be taken on wet days, and it is unfortunate that, on these days, the 'break time' is of necessity also shortened. Such curtailment of physical activities is of frequent occurrence in our climate, and besides breaking the continuity of the physical training, it is not in the best interests of the children.

A covered space of about 60 ft. by 30 ft. is required, situated away from the class-rooms, so that the work in the latter is undisturbed by noise from the physical training class.

The House System has been adopted in all senior schools, and has contributed largely to a higher standard of work and play.

Several senior schools have inaugurated their own annual sports' day.

Demonstration of Physical Training.

In June, an open-air Demonstration of Physical Training was held under the auspices of the Coventry Education Committee. All schools took part in the programme, which was arranged to show the type of physical training lessons taken in the schools, and the progressive nature of the scheme.

The demonstration was well attended and found a most appreciative audience. Considerable effort and sacrifice were made by many parents and teachers to provide suitable clothing and shoes for the children for the demonstration. Later, at a meeting of the Head Teachers' Association, further emphasis was laid upon the necessity for correct footwear during the school physical training lessons.

Organized Games.

The school playground is the nursery of the playing field. The foundations of good play are here laid and preparation is made

for the freer and more informal conditions offered by the playing field and the public park.

The elementary schools use twelve parks and recreation grounds for organized games during school hours under the teachers' supervision. In addition, the Education Committee rents seven playing fields, while three schools use building sites which adjoin the school premises. The amount of space available is adequate to the needs of the schools, but some, notably Wheatley Street School, find the distance too great to enable them to make full use of the ground. Some headway has been made towards improvement of the playing spaces. The grass has been cut at intervals during the year, and Stoke Green has been levelled, and a Rugby football pitch marked regularly for the schools.

Much, however, needs to be done to make the use of the playing fields a thoroughly worth-while part of the senior school time-table.

Dancing.

The English Folk Dances are taught in all schools where amenities admit, and many teachers attend the excellent classes organized by the local branch of the English Folk Dance Society.

Swimming.

Owing to building operations at the Baths, the 1931 swimming season lasted only 16 weeks, instead of the customary 20 weeks.

The total number of children attending the Baths was 1,080—boys 1,050, and girls 930. Of this number, some 600 could already swim a stroke or two, while the remainder were beginners.

There was an improvement in the attendance. Frederick Bird Senior Boys' School made perfect attendance, whilst eleven other departments lost fewer than 12 attendances each. The total number of attendances was 32,803—boys 17,665, and girls 15,138.

The tests for Proficiency Certificates awarded by the Baths Committee were passed by 712 children.

Boys: First Class 12, second 74, third 256.

Girls: First Class 29, second 105, third 236.

In the short time at the teacher's disposal effort is directed towards giving large numbers a fundamental knowledge of swimming, rather than in training a few advanced swimmers. Further practice is obtained by many children through the local swimming clubs. It is desirable that each child should have at least two seasons in the school swimming class in order to obtain a pleasurable proficiency in the art.

The Education Committee paid £125 to the Baths Committee, and the children were admitted free, but the baths were not reserved for their use.

The cost of transport during the season was £84, of which the children contributed £30 12s. 4d.

During the winter evenings the teachers voluntarily supervised one class for boys each week and similarly one for girls.

Junior Technical Evening Schools.

Five centres were opened last season, at which 40 physical training classes were arranged

The course of study for girls included one hour each week for

physical training. In the case of boys, physical training was an optional subject with handicraft, and was omitted in the second year engineering course.

The work catered for adolescents and was corrective in character. In each lesson time was allowed for the discussion of health principles and hygiene.

Efficiency tests were taken at the end of the season, and the following average results obtained, viz.:—

Standing broad jump	... Boys, 6ft. 7in.	Girls, 6ft. 4in.
Hop, step and jump	... Boys, 18ft. 9in.	Girls, 16ft. 3in.

Technical College Classes.

These physical training classes are for adults and are in the nature of "keep fit" classes.

The lessons are held weekly, and afford to men and women the opportunity of taking part in corrective physical exercise, which tones up the body, restores its functional balance, and so reduces liability to many forms of temporary ill-health.

Last season four classes were formed—for women at John Gulson and Stoke Park Schools, and for men, at Quinton Hall and the Grammar School.

Further Instruction for Teachers.

During the year four lecture-demonstrations on junior organized games were given for women teachers; in addition, Mr. Marsh, the Committee's Visiting Organizer, held a course of eight physical training lessons for men.

Four teachers attended the Scarborough Summer School course in physical training, the fees being paid by the Education Committee.

One teacher attended the Herne Bay Summer School Physical Training Course.

The Women Teachers' Physical Training Club met weekly during the year for the purpose of practical work and games.

The Women Teachers' Swimming Club has had another successful season, and two members secured the Bronze Medallion of the Royal Life-Saving Society.

Coventry Elementary Schools' Athletic Association.

Coventry teachers are to be congratulated upon the flourishing athletic association, which is the result of much out-of-school work on their part. The Association holds shields in trust for the following activities:—Rugby football; Association football; cricket; net ball; stool ball; relay racing; tug-of-war; swimming; general athletic ability. The chief work of the Association is to arrange meetings each year at which the competitions for these shields are held.

The Association also gives grants to schools for the promotion of games, and fosters inter-school and inter-town competition. By these means the standard of play reaches a high level and a stimulating influence permeates the class organized games.

At Whitsuntide, the Association held a week-end camp at Dymchurch, and 275 teachers and children duly attended.

The Association is well supported by local teachers, and during 1931 some £50 was collected to further the activities of the Association."

11. Provision of Meals.

During the year, the Wheatley Street Special School was again used as a Centre for the provision of meals. The total number of meals supplied was 4,398, of which 2,607 were on payment from children attending various elementary schools, 1,646 were free to children attending the Wheatley Street Special School, and 145 were for necessitous elementary school children.

Centaur Road Open-Air School.—During the year, 5,533 meals were supplied; of these, 4,349 were given on payment, and 1,184 were supplied free of cost to necessitous children attending the school.

12. School Baths.

The Wheatley Street Special School (for mental defectives) is the only elementary school in Coventry provided with a bath.

13. Co-operation of Parents.

It cannot be over-emphasised that the presence of parents during the routine medical inspection of their children in the schools is most desirable. Parents are able to supply the medical inspector with valuable information as to family medical history, past illnesses, difficulties encountered in the application of parental control, and like matters. Rarely can the medical records of a child be complete without certain facts which usually the parent alone can communicate. Routine medical inspection work should be educational as well as clinical. It fails in the former sense if parents are not present to receive the advice available for them.

Parents' Percentage Attendances.

	Number Examined	Attendances by Parents	Percentage Attendances
Entrants:			
Boys	1267	1058	83·5
Girls	1177	992	84·8
Totals ..	2444	2050	83·9
Intermediates			
Boys	1076	753	69·9
Girls	1126	799	70·9
Totals ..	2202	1552	70·5
Leavers:			
Boys	1076	432	40·1
Girls	1062	532	50·1
Totals ..	2138	964	45·0

14. Co-operation of Teachers.

Teachers in local schools generally have given ready assistance and co-operation during the year to the school medical staff. They well know that better health among the children entails an enhanced educational capacity. The vital rôle of the teacher as an inculcator of the "health conscience," receives mention in the preamble to this report.

15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

During 1931, the school attendance officers have accorded a wonted assistance to the school medical section. With their co-operation, a scheme was adopted during the year which ensures with less difficulty than formerly the prompt and safe return to school of children on recovery from chicken-pox.

16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

Coventry is indeed fortunate in its voluntary agencies on behalf of the public welfare. The school medical side receives a meed of help from these bodies. Appreciation of the assistance given in many ways by the City Aid Society warrants record; during the year, 17 children were referred to the society for convalescent home treatment. The help of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is occasionally asked. The society is ever ready to co-operate on request. A large number of "crippled" children have been referred to the "Dunsmoor" Orthopædic Clinic (Crippled Children's Guild), and some to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, and the results of the treatment given have been very satisfactory.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

See Table III., page 159.

The table below shows the numbers of local defective children under this heading who were on the registers of institutions, hospitals, certified schools, etc., at the year end, viz. :—

Institution	Total.
Totally Blind :—	
Royal Institution for the Blind, Birmingham	4
Partially Blind :—	
Royal Institution for the Blind, Norwood	1
Deaf :—	
Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Derby ..	1
Royal Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Birmingham ..	9
Feeble-minded :—	
Wheatley Street Special School, Coventry .. .	73
Bigod's Hall, Dunmow, Essex	1
Epileptics :—	
Lingfield Epileptic Colony	1
Physically Defective :—	
Memorial Sanatorium, Hertford Hill, Warwick ..	20
St. Vincent's Orthopædic Hospital, Middlesex ..	2
Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Northamptonshire ..	3
Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital	1
Paybody Home, Allesley, Coventry	6
Corley Residential Open-Air School, Coventry ..	55
Roof class, Centaur Road Girls' School, Coventry ..	39
Total	216

During the year, 16 children were “ notified ” to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

Wheatley Street Special School.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1) Number of Children who have left the School since 1910	160	152	312
(2) Number who :—			
(a) Have since died	5	8	13
(b) Are known to be incapable by reason of mental defect of undertaking employment	10	20	30
(c) Are in attendance at an Institution for further education :—			
(1) Deaf and Dumb School	4	1	5
(2) Blind School	1	4	5
(3) Private School	1	4	5
(d) Are in any other Institution :—			
(1) Asylum	3	3	6
(2) Workhouse	4	6	10
(3) Epileptic Colony	15	8	23
(4) Homes for Mental Defectives ..	2	2	4
(5) Other Institutions	2	2	4
(3) Number who are employed in :—			
(a) Industrial or manual work	45	15	60
(b) Agricultural or rural work	2	1	3
(c) Domestic work .. ..	..	31	31
(d) Commercial, professional .. ..	..	..	..
(e) Casual work	23	10	33
(4) Number untraced or left the City	20	15	35
(5) Returned to Elementary Schools	9	9	18
(6) Unemployed	9	10	19
(7) Excluded, unable to profit	4	7	11
(8) Unable to attend owing to distance	1	..	1
(9) Ill health	2	2	4
(10) To Open-Air School	1	—	1

Wheatley Street Special School for Mentally Defective Children.

The following is a report by Miss P. E. Tuft (Head Teacher) on the work of Wheatley Street Special School:—

"The Special School at Wheatley Street has accommodation for 70 children.

The total on the register at the commencement of the year was 69, viz.:—42 boys and 27 girls. During the year 7 boys and 6 girls left, and 10 boys and 8 girls were admitted, the numbers at the close of the year being 45 boys and 29 girls.

It may be noted that there are again more mentally deficient boys than girls attending the school, and that they are noticeably more backward than the girls, but I believe this is found to be the case in most special school scholars.

The children have been classified as follows:—

First class boys, first class girls, and second class (mixed).

For manual work, the boys are divided into senior and junior sections according to their capabilities. They are taught woodwork, carpentering, cardboard modelling, tinwork, basket making, boot repairing, and picture framing.

The last two mentioned subjects have been introduced this year with some measure of success.

The second class children are taught reading, script writing, and arithmetic.

They learn the simple arithmetic rules practically, dealing with small numbers. They learn the lower multiplication tables, building them up with material.

The lower grade or second class girls, and some of the boys, are taught:—

1. To thread beads, etc., to practise needle threading with string through a series of holes, decreasing in size, in order to gain finer hand and eye control.
2. Stitching over cardboard through holes ready pricked.
3. Stitching on coarse material, hessian or canvas.
4. Sewing with fine thread.
5. Machining without thread on lined paper until control is gained, and then hemming.

Although the weather has been unfavourable during the year, the boys have spent much time in the school garden, with good results. Commencing with a general clear up, followed by digging operations, they were taught practical gardening, not overlooking the necessity for periodic weeding. They harvested broad beans, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, vegetable marrows, parsley, mint, etc., and a crop of 51 stones of potatoes; all these vegetables being utilized for the mid-day meals provided at the school.

The elder girls are taught cookery, housewifery, laundry work and sewing. The preparation of dinner for the children, of whom a large number stay, is an excellent means of education. The lessons include shopping as well as cooking and serving the food, followed by washing up dishes, etc., and cleaning of the cooking utensils.

In their laundry work the girls are taught to wash and iron the school table cloths, tea towels, and bath towels, and also their own

cooking aprons. Again, in their sewing lessons they are occupied in making and mending the table linen, towels, dusters, and their own caps and aprons.

The total number of meals supplied to children attending the school this year has been 4,398, including 1,646 free meals, while 145 free dinners have been given to poor children from other schools."

18. Nursery Schools.

There are neither nursery-schools nor nursery-classes (in infant schools) in the City. The case for the establishment of nursery-classes in the Red Lane and St. Michael's Schools was put during 1930. The matter was then explored fully, but cost precluded action. Economic considerations contra-indicated any revival of the scheme during 1931.

19. Extent of School Medical Work in Local Schools and Institutions for Higher Education.

The following particulars are given as required by the recent Form 6 M. of the Board of Education, viz :—

1. (a) Number of schools concerned :—

(1) Provided	...	...	...	3
(2) Provided but not aided	...	...	...	0
(3) Non-provided and non-aided	...	...	2	Total 5

(b) Frequency and character of Medical Inspection.

Provided Schools. Pupils at the Junior Technical School (entrance age 13 to 14 years) have a full medical inspection in each of the two years of attendance.

Pupils attending the two girls' secondary schools have a full medical inspection as "entrants"—aged 10 and 11 years—and during each subsequent year until 16 years of age.

Non-Provided and Non-Aided Schools. No request has been made in recent years for the medical inspection of pupils attending schools falling within this category, and no such inspection has taken place.

(c) Whether all pupils attending the schools are inspected.

All pupils in provided schools are inspected. Pupils in non-provided and non-aided schools are not inspected.

(d) The arrangements for following up the defects discovered by inspection.

All pupils discovered to have defects are re-examined within 12 months by an Assistant School Medical Officer. Notifications to parents advising further treatment are sent through the Head Master or Head Mistress. In effect, pupils with defects are examined twice a year.

11 Medical Treatment.

(a) Forms of treatment provided under arrangements made by the Authority.

The same as for elementary school children.

(b) Types of pupils for whom treatment is available.

Free place pupils only.

(c) Arrangements for recovering the cost of treatment from the parents.

The same agencies as for elementary school children: e.g., fees unpaid at the time of treatment are collected by Attendance Officers.

Dr. Moir comments as under :—

“The numbers examined in the two Girls’ Secondary Schools during 1931 totalled 687. For the second time the girls over 16 years in Stoke Park School were included in the examination. Girls over 16 years in Barr’s Hill School were not examined, and it is doubtful if time can be found for this.

At the ‘following up’ enquiry held four months after the systematic medical examination it was found that somewhat fewer children than usual had obtained treatment previously advised. In only one case was lack of money given as the reason for inaction, so that it remains doubtful whether the prevailing trade depression was the root cause or not. At Stoke Park School, of 18 children advised to see an oculist, 7 had done so and one was attending to the matter: of 38 advised to see a dentist, 11 had not done so, 11 were “seeing one in a day or so,” while 16 had completed the necessary treatment. At Barr’s Hill School, of 52 children advised to see an oculist, 42 had done so, and of 54 advised to see a dentist, 14 only had completed treatment. In both schools where a visit to the dentist is necessary there seems an unfortunate tendency to procrastinate.”

20. Continuation Schools.

None exists in the City.

21. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Mr. W. H. Turner, the Welfare Officer, supplies the following report dealing with work under this heading during the year under review :—

“In accordance with the terms of the Employment of Children Bye-Laws, it is illegal to employ a child under the age of 12 years, while children between the ages of 12 and 14 years can be employed only after fulfilling certain conditions as to hours of employment and the nature of the occupation. Certain occupations, which are considered detrimental either to the child’s health or morals are prohibited. All children registered for employment have also to obtain a satisfactory medical report from the School Medical Officer.

Children Employed in Occupations Notifiable under Bye-Laws.

At the end of 1930 the number of employed children registered in accordance with the Bye-Laws was	181
During the year 1931 the number of fresh registrations was	226
	<hr/> 407
The number of children who left employment or attained the age limit (14 years) was	267
	<hr/>
Number of employed children registered on the 31st December, 1931	140
	<hr/>

As in previous years, the majority of these children are engaged in the delivery of goods in connection with the wholesale and retail distributive trades.

In addition to the above, a fair number of children are also employed in various occupations during the Bank Holiday Pleasure Fairs. Such employment has, of course, to be in accordance with the provisions of the Bye-Laws, but owing to the casual nature of the employment a certain amount of difficulty is experienced in enforcing the regulations.

Street Trading.

Under the Bye-Laws no boy under 15 and no girl under 16 is permitted to engage in street trading; a boy between 15 and 16 years must obtain a licence, issued by the Local Education Authority, for this purpose.

At the end of 1930 none was registered in this way. During 1931 five fresh licences were issued and two surrendered. Thus, at the end of 1931 three licences were in existence for street trading.

Licences to Children for Stage Performances.

The Education Act, 1921, provides that no child shall take part in performances in places of public entertainment unless furnished with a licence issued in accordance with the Special Rules of the Board of Education. The licence is granted by the Local Education Authority in whose area the child lives, and is valid in England and Wales. No licences were granted during 1931 on behalf of Coventry children.

It is also the duty of the Local Education Authority to see that the conditions of such licences are observed by licencees visiting the area. The majority of children who visit the City for the purpose of stage performances come in troupes. During the year 12 licensed children visited the City. Visits were paid to the theatres and apartments, and all the conditions of the licences issued under the Entertainment Rules of the Board of Education were duly complied with.

Further supervision was provided by visits to places of amusement."

Juvenile Employment.

The following is the substance of the Report of the Juvenile Employment Committee for the year ended 31st July, 1931 :—

The results of the work of the Juvenile Employment Committee have again been encouraging. The closer co-operation between educational institutions on the one hand, and employers and juveniles on the other, is proving beneficial to all concerned.

Juvenile Employment.

Unemployment for both boys and girls has been much greater than that in any previous year since the inception of the Bureau, and the effect is shewn in the increased number of claimants and the increased amounts paid in Unemployment Insurance Benefit.

It is observed that under the conditions of the Act of 1927, claimants remained on the register and continued to receive benefit for longer periods than under the previous conditions.

Letters were sent through the post direct to the parents of every Elementary School leaver inviting them to come to the Bureau and discuss their children's welfare and the prospects of suitable employment. It is safe to say, therefore, that every parent of an Elementary School leaver has been acquainted with the existence and objects of the Bureau.

A juvenile who is first placed in a suitable situation saves the time of the Officers of the Bureau in replacing him or her in another situation, so that the time spent at the initial interview is of the utmost importance.

When there is a shortage of work, it is found that boys and girls take the first situation that presents itself, mainly for the reason that their parents are unemployed, and the extra money coming into the house is most welcome; this tends to defeat the basis of scientific "choice of employment."

On the other hand, increasing numbers of parents are shewing appreciation of the work of the Committee in regard to choice of employment, and, having once experienced the benefit of assistance, they readily bring their next School leaver to the Bureau.

Employers in general now give preference, other things being equal, to juveniles who return to school pending a suitable situation. When a suitable vacancy is notified a note is sent either direct to the child selected or to the Head Teacher of the School and arrangements are made whereby the child is allowed to leave for interview with the prospective employer during school hours. All children remaining at school are requested to report at the Bureau every Saturday morning. A special register is kept of those eligible to leave but remaining at school pending a suitable situation. A child thus remaining at school can leave at any time upon employment being obtained, and he has a better chance of being placed by the Bureau than those roaming the streets.

Co-operation with Schools.

The procedure for co-operation between the Elementary Schools and the Bureau has been continued.

During the year, Head Teachers forwarded confidential report cards in respect of 1,107 boys and 1,117 girls leaving school. **An extract from the records of the School Medical Service is entered on these cards, and is found extremely useful by Officers of the Bureau**

when advising as to the suitability or otherwise of a particular occupation.

The numbers of children who left school and in respect of whom report cards were received during the previous year were 1,104 boys and 1,188 girls.

Each school leaver has a letter handed to him stating the objects, etc., of the Committee, and both the children and their parents are advised to make full use of the Bureau.

The Committee are attaching increasing importance to advisory work in connection with children just leaving school. Meetings of school leavers and their parents are arranged at the schools and have been addressed by the Head Teachers and the Juvenile Employment Officer. Much valuable work has been done in this connection, and the opportunity is here taken of expressing appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the Head Teachers to make these meetings successful.

At these meetings opportunity is taken to give information as to the opportunities available at the Evening Schools, Technical College, School of Art, etc., for obtaining instruction in subjects appertaining to particular occupations, and it is pleasing to note that the number of children attending the various Evening Schools is increasing.

Although similar meetings are not held at Secondary Schools, the number of scholars who, on leaving these schools, have attended the Bureau for advice has increased.

Apprentices.

Owing to the industrial depression it has been found somewhat difficult to get employers to take on fresh apprentices, but when this depression has passed the fullest possible steps will be taken to get employers to receive as many apprentices as possible.

Every opportunity is taken to bring to the notice of parents and children the advantages of the Coventry Scheme of Training for Engineering Apprenticeships, and special efforts are made to place with suitable firms those leavers desirous of taking advantage of the scheme.

Junior Instructional Centres.

It was not deemed necessary during the year to open Junior Instructional Centres.

Works Visits.

During the year a large number of firms have been visited and canvassed for vacancies. In some cases employers have invited the Juvenile Employment Officer to inspect their factories and see the different types of employment in which boys and girls were placed, and the Committee are very grateful to the firms for granting these facilities. A special canvass of employers is made on behalf of all abnormal children.

Unemployment Insurance.

During the year under review no alterations were made in the rates of benefit or the conditions for receiving the same.

The number of Unemployment Insurance Books issued during the period from 1st August, 1930, to 31st July, 1931, was 3,445 (1,835 to boys and 1,610 to girls, a decrease of 310 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

These books are exchanged annually at the close of the Insurance year (at the beginning of July), and form the basis upon which grant is paid by the Ministry of Labour towards the expenses of administration incurred by the Local Education Authority in carrying out the duties of the scheme relating to Unemployment Insurance. The amount paid in unemployment benefit during the year was £4,878, an increase of £3,281 as compared with last year. The largest amount paid for one week was £173 5s. 8d. (week ended 15-7-31).

A comparison between the number of Unemployment Insurance Books exchanged at the end of the present Insurance year and the previous Insurance year shows that there was a decrease of 225 juveniles between the ages of 16 and 18 years in insurable occupations in the City.

National Health Insurance.

The work of franking the National Health Insurance Cards of unemployed juveniles, both claimants and non-claimants, has proceeded smoothly.

Inspection.

During the year the Choice of Employment work of the Bureau was examined by an Inspector of the Ministry of Labour.

22. Miscellaneous.

During the year, 121 candidates for scholarships were examined, and 82 children were examined in connexion with mental deficiency.

23. Special Enquiries.

Speech Defects.

The following is a report by Dr. M. J. Moir, following a special enquiry kindly undertaken by her during the year, viz. :—

“As it is impossible in the time allotted to an ordinary systematic medical examination to ascertain the presence and the prevalence of the less gross speech defects, a special enquiry was made in 20 of the elementary schools of Coventry, representing a school population of 12,143. The enquiry did not include Wheatley Street Special School, where doubtless there is a greater proportion of children unable to articulate properly. But for the sake of completeness it was extended to the two girls' secondary schools, where the only defect elicited in a school population of 740 was one mild case of stammering.

The degree of mental retardation, where such is noted, is an expression of the teacher's opinion, and is not based on actual intelligence tests.

Of the children reported by the teachers as having speech defects, 314 were submitted to a test chart. Of these, 68 were initially excluded, as the only defect found in them was the mispronunciation of all or one of the following words—candle (cangle), little (likel), brother (bruvver). These three mispronunciations were found in all departments of the schools, and seemed to arise from habit rather than actual inability to give the correct pronunciation.

The remaining 246 were classified as follows:—

I. "**Nasality**" arising from cleft palate—10 cases made up of 8 girls and 2 boys.

Five of the children practising this particular mode of speech had undergone an operation for the closure of the palate, but in only two of the cases had the operation been successful. Thus of the 10 cases, only the two last-mentioned were in a position to derive maximum benefit from specialist instruction in speech training.

There is an unfortunate tendency to delay operation for cleft palate to too advanced an age, diminishing thereby the chances of success and the resultant benefit to speech. The better of the two successful operations above-mentioned was effected when the child was but twenty-one months old.

II. **Lalling**—arising from a functional inactivity of the tongue—one case. This appears to be a very uncommon defect locally. The child so suffering was 11 years of age, and unless speech training is initiated very soon he is likely to carry the defect throughout his life.

III. **Stammering**—86 cases made up of 67 boys and 19 girls.

Of the 86, most are described as slight or very slight, and 11 only as bad. In two of the latter the effort to articulate was accompanied by convulsive bodily movements.

The age distribution of the stammerers is as follows:—

5 years	...	3	10 years	...	14
6 years	...	4	11 years	...	14
7 years	...	8	12 years	...	11
8 years	...	9	13 years	...	13
9 years	...	8	14 years	...	2

In 54 cases there is said to be no mental retardation. In 7 cases another member of the family is said to be also a stammerer.

In 1913 a class for stammerers was inaugurated in Coventry at the Technical Institute, but since 1922 no such class has been held, though many of these 86 cases would benefit by attendance at such a class.

IV. **Lisping**—26 cases.

All 26 cases are examples of the lateral lisp, no case of infantile lisping having been discovered. Judging from the varied descriptions of this defect in the reports received from teachers (for example, "liquid s," "too much saliva in the mouth," etc.) the nature of the defect does not seem to be very generally recognized.

V. **Baby talk**—123 cases.

All the remaining ascertained defects have been placed under this heading. The ages of the "baby-talkers" vary from 5 to 13, and the age distribution is as follows:—

5 years	53 ; of which 7 are retarded 1-2 years.
6 years	23 ; of which 6 are retarded 1-2 years.
7 years	22 ; of which 9 are retarded 1-3 years.
8 years	6 ; of which 4 are retarded 1-2 years.
9 years	8 ; of which 5 are retarded 1-4 years.
10 years	4 ; of which 2 are retarded 1-5 years.
11 years	3 ; of which 1 is dull.
12 years	2 ; of which both are retarded 3-4 years.
13 years	2 ; of which both are retarded 2 years.

Thus 30 per cent. of 'baby-talkers' are said to be educationally retarded.

Apart from the stammering cases, the defective speech problem is largely one for solution by the infant teacher. Of the 123 cases of 'baby-talkers,' only 3 were considered cases suitable for a specialist teacher, and one of these is under observation for admission to the Special School.

My thanks are due to all the teachers who so kindly co-operated with me in this enquiry."

Appended are the usual statistical tables as required annually by the Board of Education.

APPENDIX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections Year ended
31st December, 1931.**A.**—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections.					
ENTRANTS	..	..	..	..	2444
INTERMEDIATES	..	..	..	..	2202
LEAVERS	..	..	..	..	2138
TOTAL					6784
Number of other Routine Inspections					373

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	3727
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	5415
TOTAL			9142

Table II.

**A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended
31st December, 1931.**

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
malnutrition	21	1	32	..
cleanliness (See Table IV., Group V.) ..	..	..	..	..
Ringworm—Scalp	1	..	25	..
Body .. .. .	..	..	22	..
Scabies	10	..	37	..
Impetigo	17	..	556	..
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ..	69	..	13	..
Blepharitis	39	..	73	3
Conjunctivitis	5	..	48	..
Keratitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Corneal Opacities .. .. .	..	..	3	..
Defective Vision	486	121	667	394
Squint	62	7	14	12
Other Conditions	12	1	22	..
Defective Hearing	20	26	24	1
Otitis Media	21	1	75	..
Other Ear Diseases	182	..	61	..
Enlarged Tonsils only	366	416	261	201
Adenoids only	75	180	46	34
Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	183	56	28	10
Other Conditions	19	16	16	80
enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	6	5	8	..
defective Speech	7	7	11	..
teeth—Dental Diseases	756	1	101	..
(See Table IV., Group IV.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
heart (Heart Disease—	..	..	..	..
Organic	9	32	17	..
Functional	4	15	..	..
Anæmia	2	2	1	..
Bronchitis	73	65	38	1
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	1	2	9	..
Pulmonary -	..	..	..	..
Definite .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Suspected .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..
Glands .. .. .	..	..	3	..
Spine .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Hip .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Other Bones and Joints .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Skin .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Forms	4	1	3	1
Epilepsy	1	6	4	8
Chorea	3	1	12	..
Other Conditions	5	3	16	..
rickets	11	5	..	..
spinal Curvature	34	6	15	..
Other Forms	140	19	61	..
all Defects and Diseases	91	24	169	2

B.—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
CODE GROUPS:			
Entrants	2444	434	17·8
Intermediates	2202	549	24·9
Leavers	2138	555	26·0
TOTALS ..	6784	1538	22·7
Other Routine Inspections	373	92	24·7

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children suffering from multiple defects, including the following:—Total Blindness, Total Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling, or Heart Disease	11	11	22
Blind.			
(i.) <i>Suitable for training in a School for the totally blind.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	1	5	4
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
(ii.) <i>Suitable for training in a School for the partially blind.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	—	1	1
Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	1	6
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Deaf.			
(i.) <i>Suitable for training in a School for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	4	6	10
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
(ii.) <i>Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools	6	2	8
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Mentally Defective.			
<i>Feeble-minded.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	45	29	74
Attending Public Elementary Schools	15	7	22
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At private Schools	3	7	10
At no School or Institution	3	9	12
Epileptics.			
<i>Suffering from severe epilepsy.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	1	—	1
Attending Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
Attending Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	4	5
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	1	1
At private Schools	1	—	1
<i>Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.</i>			
Attending Public Elementary Schools	11	12	23
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Physically Defective.			
<i>Active pulmonary tuberculosis.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	5	3	8
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	1	1

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Quiescent or arrested pulmonary tuberculosis.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	5	5
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	5	2	7
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	3	1	4
<i>Tuberculosis of the peripheral glands.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	1	1
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	3	1	4
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	2	2	4
<i>Abdominal tuberculosis.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	1	3	4
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	1	1	2
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	—	1
<i>Tuberculosis of bones and joints.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	2	1	3
At Public Elementary Schools	5	4	9
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	2	7	9
<i>Tuberculosis of other organs.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	1	—	1
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
<i>Delicate Children.</i>			
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	29	26	55
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	19	20	39
At Public Elementary Schools	194	212	406
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	4	2	6
<i>Crippled Children</i>			
At Certified Hospital Schools	3	1	4
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	2	4	6
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	1	—	1
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	71	59	130
At other Institutions	(—)	(—)	(—)
At no School or Institution	7	5	12
<i>Children with heart disease.</i>			
At Certified Hospital Schools	(4)	(1)	(5)
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	1	1
At no School or Institution	1	1	2

15 Patients in Hertford Hill Sanatorium attended School.

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1931.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :—			
Ringworm—Scalp	23	3	26
Ringworm Body	14	8	22
Scabies	38	9	47
Impetigo	573	..	573
Other Skin Diseases	67	..	67
Minor Eye Defects	226	..	226
Minor Ear Defects	274	..	274
Miscellaneous	239	..	239
Totals	1454	20	1474

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner, or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Totals
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	1065	..	..	1065
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes ..	56	..	..	56
Totals	1121	..	..	1121

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 1065
(b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 1014 (84 purchased by Education Committee).
(b) Otherwise —

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
493	..	493	..	493

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:		(b) Found to require treatment	7023
Routine Age Groups.		(including 1407 specials)	
Aged 6	1583	(c) Actually treated	4408
„ 7	1564	(including 1407 specials)	
„ 8	1906		
„ 9	1969	(d) Re-treated during the year	
	7022	as the result of periodical	
Specials	1407	examination	1567
Total	8429		

(2) Half-days devoted to Inspection	72
„ „ Treatment	801
	873
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	6780
(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth	3270
„ Temporary Teeth	158
	3428
(5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth	1098
„ Temporary Teeth	7697
	8795
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ..	Nil
(7) Other operations, Permanent Teeth	303
„ „ Temporary Teeth	40
	343

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	10
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	24156
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	3062
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	4
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	Nil

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

**Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections, Year ending
31st December, 1931.**

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Code Group Inspections.			
ENTRANTS (aged 10 and 11 years)	..	..	134
INTERMEDIATES (aged 12 years)	..	..	150
LEAVERS (aged 16 and 17 years)		..	51
	TOTAL	..	335

Number of other Routine Inspections (13, 14 & 15 years)			
..	..	..	529

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	41
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	257
	TOTAL	..	298

Table II.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended
31st December, 1931.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
Malnutrition .. ..	..	..	..	..
Uncleanliness .. ..	..	..	..	..
Skin	Ringworm—Scalp ..	..	..	..
	Body ..	..	..	..
	Scabies .. ..	..	..	..
	Impetigo .. ..	..	..	..
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ..	19	..	..
Eye	Blepharitis	3	..	..
	Conjunctivitis .. ..	..	..	..
	Keratitis .. ..	..	..	..
	Corneal Opacities ..	..	..	..
	Defective Vision	139	29	..
	Squint .. ..	..	..	..
Ear	Other Conditions ..	13	6	..
	Defective Hearing ..	1	..	..
	Otitis Media	3	..	..
	Other Ear Diseases ..	39	..	..
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only ..	14	19	..
	Adenoids only	2	4	..
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids ..	2	4	..
	Other Conditions ..	2	..	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) .. ..		..	..	..
Defective Speech .. ..		..	..	..
Teeth—Dental Diseases		132	2	..
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—Organic	3	3	..
	Functional	2	3	..
	Anæmia .. ..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	2	1	..
Lungs	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..
	Pulmonary—Definite .. ..	..	..	..
	Suspected .. ..	..	..	..
	Non-Pulmonary—Glands .. ..	..	..	..
	Spine .. ..	..	..	..
	Hip .. ..	..	..	..
	Other Bones and Joints ..	..	..	..
	Skin .. ..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	Other Forms .. ..	..	..	..
	Epilepsy .. ..	..	..	..
	Chorea .. ..	..	..	..
	Other Conditions .. ..	..	1	..
Nervous System	Rickets .. ..	..	..	..
	Spinal Curvature	2	2	..
	Other Forms	144	3	..
Other Defects and Diseases		5	8	..

B.—Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment	
CODE GROUPS :			
Entrants (10 and 11 years) ..	134	37	27.6
Intermediates (12 years) ..	150	47	31.3
Leavers (16 and 17 years) ..	51	18	35.3
TOTALS ..	335	102	30.4
Other Routine Inspections (13, 14 and 15 years)	529	131	24.8

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

NIL.

**Table IV.—Return of Defects treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1931.**

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

NIL.

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private prac- titioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	25	..	..	25
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	25	..	..	25

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	..	..	25
(b) Otherwise	..	..	—

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	..	..	25
(b) Otherwise	..	..	—

Total cases referred for refraction 33

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NIL.

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:	(b) Found to require treatment	80
Routine Age Groups Nil.	(c) Actually treated	80
Specials 80	(d) Re-treated	—
(2) Half-days devoted to Inspection		—
„ „ Treatment (approximate)		30
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment		206
(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth		166
„ Temporary Teeth		—
		166
(5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth		51
„ Temporary Teeth		29
		80
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ..		—
(7) Other operations, Permanent Teeth		24
„ „ Temporary Teeth		—
		24

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

- (i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses Nil.
- (ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses Nil.
- (iii.) Number of individual children found unclean Nil.
- (iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority Nil.
- (v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—
- (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. Nil.
- (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws .. Nil.

INDEX.



A		PAGE			PAGE
Abattoir, Public ... ..	...	98	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	...	32
" " &c., Sub-Committee ...	...	2	City and Pinley Isolation Hospitals ... ..	...	35
Acts, Local and Adoptive in Force ... ..	...	117	" " Costs & Averages ...	...	37
Ante-natal Services ... ..	...	62	" " Staff ... ..	...	37
Area ... ..	...	10	Chicken Pox ... ..	...	32
Atmospheric Pollution ... ..	...	93	Children Act, 1908 ... ..	...	66
B			Closet Accommodation ... ..	...	81
Bacteriological Diagnosis of Infectious Disease ... ..	...	114	Committees 2 ; Education ...	...	126
Bakehouses ... ..	...	92	Common Lodging Houses ...	...	88
Births ... ..	...	13	<i>Continuation Schools</i> ... ..	...	149
" Notification of, Act ... ..	...	64	<i>Co-operation :—</i>		
<i>Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children</i> ... ..	...	145, 159	<i>Parents, Teachers, School Attendance Officers, Voluntary Bodies</i> ... ..	...	144, 145
Blind Persons Act, 1920 ... ..	...	108	Contributions Sub-Committee	...	2
<i>Board of Education :—</i>			Convalescent Home Treatment (M. & C. W.) ... ..	...	63
<i>Tables I.</i> ... ..	...	156, 163	<i>Corley Open-Air School</i> ... ..	...	139
<i>Tables II.</i> ... ..	...	157, 164	Cowkeepers ... ..	...	98
<i>Tables III.</i> ... ..	...	159, 165	<i>Crippling Defects</i> ... ..	...	136, 157, 160
<i>Tables IV.</i> ... ..	...	161, 166	D		
Brownhill Green Water ... ..	...	81	<i>Deaf Children</i> ... ..	...	145, 159
Buildings Completed, Table of	...	76	Deaths 13 ; Infant Deaths ...	...	17
Byelaws ... ..	...	117	<i>Defects found at Medical Inspection</i> ... ..	...	157, 164
Better Health, Journal ... ..	...	113	<i>Defects, Treatment of</i> ... ..	...	161, 166
C			<i>Dental Defects</i> ... ..	...	134, 162
Canal Boats ... ..	...	86	<i>Dental Treatment</i> ... ..	...	162, 167
Cancer ... ..	...	33	Dental Treatment (M. & C.W.)	...	63
Caravans ... ..	...	92	Diphtheria ... ..	...	30, 36
Causes of Deaths (List of) ...	...	118	Disinfecting and Ambulance Station ... ..	...	37
<i>Centaur Road Roof School</i>	...	140	District Medical Services ...	...	27
Charts :—			E		
Birth & Death Rates facing	...	14	<i>Ear Disease and Hearing</i> ... ..	...	134, 157
Comparison of Deaths from principal causes ... facing	...	15	<i>Employment of Children and Young Persons</i> ... ..	...	149
Infantile Mortality facing	...	18			
New Isolation Hospital, frontispiece	...				

INDEX—continued.

	PAGE
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	33
<i>Epileptic Children</i> ...	146, 159
Erysipelas ...	32
<i>Exceptional Children, Return of all</i> ...	159
<i>External Eye Disease</i> ...	133
Exhall Institution ...	106

F

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 ...	89
Fish Frying—see Offensive Trades ...	88-89
<i>Following up</i> ...	138
Food ...	96
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 ...	102

G

General Provision of Health Services (Summary) ...	115
General Statistics ...	6
<i>Group Distribution of Children Medically Inspected</i> 156, 163	

H

Health Hazards, Some in the Engineering Shop (Article)	122
Health Propaganda ...	112
Health Visitors, Summary of Work of ...	68
<i>Home Visits</i> ...	138
Home Visiting (M. & C. W.)...	63
Hospitals Sub-Committee ...	2
Hospitals available...	115
Housing ...	72
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	88
Houses (New) erected ...	75
Housing Act, 1925 ...	75
„ „ 1930 ...	72-73, 74
<i>Hygiene in Schools, Teaching of</i> ...	129

I

	PAGE
Ice Cream ...	101
Infantile Mortality ...	13
Infectious and other Diseases	30
Infectious Diseases (Notifications) ...	32
Infectious Diseases in Wards of City ...	32
<i>Infectious Diseases (Schools)</i> ...	137
Introduction ...	7
Isolation Hospital, New ...	37

J

<i>Juvenile Exchange and Employment</i> ...	150
---	-----

L

Local Government Act, 1929, The ...	20
Local Hospital Policy ...	20

M

Magisterial Proceedings ...	87
Marriages... ..	13
Maternity and Child Welfare	60
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres ...	60
Maternity Beds ...	62
Maternity Homes (see Nursing Homes)	
Maternal Mortality... ..	60
Measles	32
Meat Supplies	100
<i>Medical Inspection</i> ...	130
<i>Medical Inspection, Findings of</i> ...	132
<i>Medical Treatment</i> ...	134
Memorial Sanatorium, Report	49
<i>Mentally Defective Children</i> ...	140
Mental Deficiency Act, 1913...	100
Mental Deficiency Act Committee ...	7
Mental Treatment Act, 1930...	100
Meteorology	1
Midwives. Supervision of ...	6

INDEX—continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Milk	96	Outworkers	90
Milk Purveyors	97	Overcrowding	87
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	98		
Milk Supply	96	P	
Minor Ailments	131, 139, 161	Photographs—Housing Clearance Areas ... facing	72, 73
Ministry of Health—Tables:—		<i>Physically Defective Children</i>	159
Table I.	14	<i>Physical Training</i>	140
Table II.	32	Plans Approved, Table of ...	76
Table III.	15	Pneumonia	33
Table IV.	17	Population	11
Miscellaneous (Medical Inspection)	153	Premises and Occupations Controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations ...	88
Mortuary, Public	117	<i>Provision of Meals</i>	144
Municipal Hospital, Gulson Road	22	Public Health Committee ...	2
Admissions	23	Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations ...	101
Recovery of Costs	26	Public Health (Meat) Regulations	100
Admission of Outside Cases	23	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	66
Developments	22		
Operative Work	26	R	
Statistics, 1931	24	Rainfall	12
Costs, 1931	26	Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919	92
Municipal Welfare Centre ...	61	Rag Flock Act, 1911	92
		Rateable Value	11
N		References to other Departments	87
North Warwickshire Water ...	81	Refuse Removal	81
Nursery Schools	148	Rivers and Streams	78
Nursing Arrangements	116		
Nursing Homes Registration Act	67	S	
Nutrition	136	Sale of Food Order, 1921 ...	101
		Samples of Food, Analyses ...	102
O		Sanitary Circumstances	78
Occupations	10	Sanitary Inspection of District	81
Offensive Trades	88	Sanitary Inspectors Work (Summary of)	84
Offensive Trades Sub-Committee	2	„ „ (Miscellaneous)	85
Open-Air Education	139	Sanitary Provision	81
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	66	Scarlet Fever	30, 36
Ophthalmic Work (Schools) ...	134		
Orthopædic Cases (M. & C. W.)	63		

INDEX—continued.

			PAGE
Schick Testing	...	...	30
<i>School Baths</i>	...	...	144
<i>School Hygiene</i>	...	...	130
<i>Secondary Schools</i>		...	148
Shustoke Water	...	...	80
<i>Skin Diseases</i>	...	...	133, 161
Slaughterhouses	...	...	100
Small Pox...	...	...	30, 36
Smoke Abatement	...	...	93
Social Conditions	...	...	10
<i>Special School (see Wheatley Street)</i>			
Special Reports (List of)	...		114
Spon End Water	...	...	80
Staff, Public Health		...	3-4
<i>Staff, Medical Inspection Department</i>	...	...	126
Still Births	...	...	64
Sunshine	...	...	12

T

Theatres, Music Halls, etc.,		
Sanitary Conditions of ...		86
<i>Tonsils and Adenoids</i>	131, 157, 162	
Tracheotomy ...	...	36
Tuberculosis ...	...	40
Tuberculosis, After Care ...		45
Tuberculosis Dispensary, Annual Return ...		47
Tuberculosis, Return shewing results of Institutional Treatment of ...	...	48
Tuberculosis (Summary of Notifications of) ...		41
<i>Tuberculosis (Schools)</i> ...		160
Tuberculosis Officer's Report		41

	PAGE
Tuberculosis, Live Register ...	40
Tuberculosis, Orthopædic and Light Treatment ...	46
Typhoid (Enteric) Fever ...	30, 36

U

Uncertified Deaths...	...	15
<i>Uncleanliness, Body and Head</i>		<i>131</i>
Unfit Houses Sub-Committee		2
Unsound Food	...	101

V

Vaccination	...	...	31
„	<i>Schools</i>	...	138
Venereal Diseases	...	...	54
<i>Verminous</i>	<i>Conditions</i>	<i>of</i>	
<i>Head</i>	...	...	131
<i>Vision</i>	...	...	134
<i>Visual Defects, Treatment of</i>			161. 166
Vital Statistics, Summary of...			6, 13
„	„	(Wards)	...
„	„	(City)	...
Voluntary Welfare Centres			
(Assisted)	...	...	61

W

Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Tuberculosis Com- mittee(Representatives on)	2
Water Supply	79
Water Supply, Results of Analyses	80
<i>Wheatley Street Special School (Report) ...</i>	<i>146</i>
Whitley Water	80
Whooping Cough	33
Workshops	91